The Times.

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ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

SATURDAY'S ASSAULT.

General Military Review of the Action.

THE FAILURE AND ITS CAUSES.

The Virginia Campaign As it Now Stands.

From Our Special Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864.

I.

The failure of the assault on the lines of Petersburgh last Saturday morning, seems to have produced, in reflecting minds, a sentiment of despondency out of all proportion with its mere material loss, as compared with other losses in former assaults on the enemy's positions, and seemingly independent of any features of the affair that lie on the surface. This fact invites an examination of the aspects of that action with a view to discover whether, in its actual or related facts, it affords ground for any abatement of heart or hope regarding the successful issue of the campaign.

The loss of between four and five thousand men, which is the figure (unofficial) at which the sacrifice of Saturday is placed, is indeed serious, but by comparison with other losses in other assaults it is below the average severity. In this regard, therefore, it need not awaken any unwonted dejection. That the attack was a failure is indeed discouraging; but in this it only enters into the general count of the ebb and flow, the ups and downs of war. This campaign has furnished too many instances of the repulse of assaults on fortified lines, whether made by us or by the enemy, to make one *more*, on the one side or the other, the occasion for either new inductions or novel impressions. An experience, therefore, which, while "common," as the mother of Hamlet said of mortality, yet stirs uncommon grief, provokes a repetition of her query to the Prince of Denmark: "Why seems it so particular to thee?"

II.

Undoubtedly one chief cause of the disappointment at the failure of the attack had its origin in the high expectations that have for some time been entertained regarding the result of the grand blow that was about to be struck. For more than a month the army had remained quiet before Petersburgh. Orphic intimations came that GRANT was forging thunderbolts of war. Mysterious hints were thrown out of a wonderful gunpowder plot in preparation, and one person in Richmond, and many in the North, had the notion that Petersburgh was undermined in such a manner that it needed but a spark to send the city and its content toward the moon. Senators returning from the army assured us that the day was not far distant when we would have Richmond presented to us, like the head of John the Baptist, on a server. The disappointment at the dissipation of these purple mirages is none the less real because cool heads are compelled to lay the blame at the door of those who mistook them for solid realities—of those whose credulity, unshaken by experience, has not yet allowed them to realize that the destruction of a great army like that which covers Richmond, is not to be accomplished by a theatrical *coup de main*, or to be fixed by an arbitrary point of time, but must be the result of terribly earnest work, of hard blows, repeated and repeated again. Gen. GRANT is not responsible for illusions which he can never have either entertained or encouraged. He has had and retains an unswerving faith in his ability to take Richmond, but there is not in him a particle of that quackery which makes military almanacs and fixes the times and seasons of results placed by the very nature of things alike beyond human ken and human control.

A much more substantial ground of hopeful anticipation was furnished by the promising aspect of the military problem before Petersburgh, and the remarkable success that attended the execution of the preliminaries in the plan of operations. The army of LEE, weakened by important detachments which he had the temerity to throw off eccentrically into the Valley of the Shenandoah, and remove hopelessly from the possibility of recall in such time as to be available for an emergency, was just at the moment of action additionally weakened by important detachments drawn off to the north side of the James River by the admirable stratagem that led the enemy to anticipate an attack on Richmond by that line. It is in evidence, that from fifteen to twenty thousand men were on Thursday and Friday thus drawn away from Petersburgh, sent by rail to Richmond, thrown across the James, and thence marched down toward Malvern Hill. Now, though there is no reason to believe that LEE was long deceived in regard to the actual point of attack, it is certain that he was not disabused at a sufficiently early moment to allow recall of his troops in time to aid in repelling the assault of Saturday morning. These subtractions from an army already frightfully reduced by the terrible campaign of the past three months, could only have left LEE barely sufficient troops to man his lines. I am informed by observers on the ground, that LEE'S entire force behind the parapets of Petersburgh on Saturday morning, cannot have been much beyond twenty-five thousand men. With such a garrison it is impossible to hold stoutly a line ten miles long. There must be some weak point at which the line can be forced, just as MARLBOROUGH found this spot in the lines of MEHAIGNE and BOUCHAIN, pierced it, and rolled up his adversary.

Now, it so happened that such a point had been found in the defences of Petersburgh—a point which, if not weak in itself, would at least give such enormous advantage to us, could it once be secured, that the fortune of the day might be said to turn upon its possession. Elaborate observation of the *terrain* had revealed one of those "key-points" which NAPOLEON, FREDERICK and CÆSAR never failed to seek on all their battlefields. This position is a dominating ridge or hill (Cemetery Hill) on the east side of the city, which, if carried by the assaulting column, would bring it on the rear of the whole rebel line, permit our artillery to sweep its entire prolongation, and at the same time give us command of the Appomattox and its crossings. A victory under such circumstances could hardly fail to be a decisive one—it must sever the rebel army in twain, and bring about most important captures of men and material. These results were fully counted upon by the head of the army as the sequents of success. That we should have failed to carry a point involving in itself so much, especially after so successful an execution of all the preliminary operations, is certainly a legitimate cause of public mortification. This, however, far from dispensing with, rather prompts investigation of the causes of a failure so lamentable.

I am fully aware of the delicacy of such an inquisition, and appreciate the perfect knowledge of all the facts of the case needed to authorize a judgment; yet there appear to be certain facts quite on the surface which may help to furnish forth an adequate explanation.

III.

At the threshhold of this examination, however, a word should be premised touching the plan of attack determined upon for the operations of Saturday. Although Petersburgh cannot be said to be under siege, the action of Saturday partook largely of the nature of a siege operation, and may come under the category of what military men call an "irregular siege." It embraced the elimination from the problem of a fort, by the explosion of a mine which had been in course of consruction for seveeal weeks—a task belonging purely to engineering or siege operations. It next required that through the breach formed in the enemy's line, by the destruction of the fort, an assaulting column should storm the commanding position held by the enemy. For this purpose we have a massing of troops at this point, so that the plan of action does not contemplate the advance of the general line of battle, but a powerful concentration of force on an individual point—the line of battle proper, coöperating only so far as to divert attention, and employ the enemy by a general artillery firing. We thus see the whole momentum of the action, and the whole hazard of the result individuated in the corps to which the duty of assault is assigned.

In this state of facts it would seem to be the dictate of prudence, and certainly has been the invariable practice of the great commanders, to select for the storming column the *élite* of the army, and to take the supporting forces, as well as those destined for special service after the main action, from those equal to the best in the army. The action of Saturday does not seem to have been planned in conformity with this principle. The portion of our line fronting the key point of the enemy's position has been for some time held by the Ninth Army Corps. It was, therefore, Gen. BURNSIDE who conducted the mining operations for the destruction of the fort in his front, and his troops would naturally form the assaulting column, unless other dispositions should be made.

Now, with no desire to undertake the ungracious task of comparison, but with the simple purpose of stating a matter of fact essential to the correct appreciation of all the elements that enter into the question, it is due to say that the Ninth Corps can not only not be considered the *élite* corps of the army, but is really considered far from equal to others that might be mentioned—unequal, for instance, to the Second, or the Fifth, or the Sixth. This, again, is not in the least intended to convey any impression of blame; but so *it happens to be*. The old Ninth Corps, than which there never was better, has been reduced by hard work to a mere nucleus, with which has been agglomerated (not *fused*) a mass of new, heterogeneous and inferior material. The First Division is largely composed of heavy artillery, dismounted cavalry, &c.; the Fourth is composed exclusively of blacks. But what is even more extraordinary than the selection itself, is the mode in which the selection was made, for it appears that the choice of the post of honor *was fixed by casting lots*. "On the evening before," says a correspondent "the division commanders of the corps had drawn lots for position in the attacking column. The First Division (LEDLIE'S) won the lead, and so headed the attack this morning." When such a mode of determining such a question is adopted, need it be wondered that fractious chance should turn up the poorest division of a poor corps—a division fitted neither in respect of its composition or its commander for such a duty as was assigned it?

If then, in view of this circumstance, it be asked why another selection was not made, an answer does not readily present itself. There is, however, in CARNOT'S remarkable work *De la Défence des Places Fortes*, a noteworthy passage that touches closely the very matter in hand. "The reason why our assaults occasionally fail," says he, "are, in my opinion, various. In the first place, it is a rule that *the troops immediately on duty or near the spot* generally storm or do whatever service may be required. *These troops may be most unfit for it*, and, by this mode, the good old custom is done away of employing grenadiers or *chosen men* for occasions of difficulty. *There are no troops in the world that can be taken indiscriminately for brilliant services, and undoubtedly none more so than for storming works.* Beside, the officer to whom the command falls, may be very unfit for the particular service." It will be noted that CARNOT characterizes this species of military etiquette by which "troops immediately on duty or near the spot" are made the storming party, as one of the causes "*why assaults fail.*" The divisions of the Ninth Corps, troops "immediately on duty and near the spot," were made the assaulting column—they were of inferior quality—they failed. Now, whether there be between these facts a logical relation as intimate as that of cause and effect, or whether there be between them any logical relation whatsoever, is left for the individual judgment to determine.

IV.

Of one fact there can, unhappily, be no mistake: the conduct of those troops to whom was assigned the glorious duty of carrying the enemy's position, was as disgraceful as it proved disastrous to themselves. No sooner had the moment of attack arrived than the frightful blunder of employing such material became apparent. The position to be carried could only be won by an advance, made at the moment of the shock of consternation caused by the explosion, and marked by the utmost promptitude, impetuosity and *élan*. It required that the attacking column should rush over the breach, and at the *pas de course*, push on to the main rebel line. This was on the crest of the hill, whose commanding importance has been before mentioned. But in place of this, the ill-disciplined division which had the advance huddled into the crater made by the explosion of the fort, and before even the semblance of attack was made, allowed the enemy ample time to recover from his surprise and direct all his energies to the defence. Then followed two or three pseudo-assaults, made feebly, without order or *ensemble*, or any character of reality. The suppporting division on the right indeed carried a partial outer line, weakly held, and took a few prisoners; but this is the one bright spot that lights up an affair otherwise of blackness all compact. After the repulse of the colored division, all semblance of offensive effort ceased; blacks and whites tumbled pell-mell into the hollow of the exploded earthwork—a slaughter-pen, in which shells and bombs, rained from the enemy's lines, did fearful havoc. Failing to advance, it soon proved almost equally difficult to retreat to the line they had formerly held. Parties of tens and twenties crawled and ran back as best they could. It was noon, it appears, (five or six hours after the evident failure of the attack) before the order to retire was given; but it was then too late. The consequence was that the majority seem to have been taken prisoners; how many no returns yet specify. The total loss of the rebels is counted at about a thousand.

IV.

In thus analyzing the foundation of the public despondency created by the repulse of last Saturday, it has been impossible to shut out the acknowledgment that it is, in part at least, only too well grounded. But perhaps one of the most discouraging aspects of the matter attaches not so much to the immediate results of the engagement as to the ulterior consequences as they are likely to appear in the action of the enemy. The rebel logicians who have been trying the issue of the fate of Petersburgh will not fail to draw their own inductions from the upshot. Under the most favorable circumstances, with the rebel force reduced by two great detachments, we failed to carry their lines. Will they not conclude that the twenty-five thousand men that held GRANT in check are sufficient to garrison the works of Petersburgh? Will they not conclude that, if they were able thus to hold their own with the force of from eighteen to twenty thousand men sent to the north side of the James River neutralized, this force is available for active operations elsewhere; and may we not expect to see it join the column of BRECKINRIDGE and EARLY with a view to attempt still more audacious enterprizes on the soil of the loyal States?

Perhaps, on the other hand, we may find our advantage in the temerity which the late rebel success is likely to inspire. LEE can do much by prudence and boldness, but he must commit no faults, for if he does there is an enemy warily watching his opportunity.

LEE'S entire force in Virginia to-day does not exceed sixty thousand men, and he cannot hope to add to it. With a faultless management, he may be able to hold the lines of Petersburgh while he annoys the borders with hostile incursions. This may dictate on our part the abandonment of the greater military operations for a time; but to infer, as many do, that the action of Saturday has ended the Summer campaign, is to overpass the warranty of sound reason. The scene of action may shift, but the action itself will go on. But first of all there is needed the expulsion of the rebels from their position in Northern Virginia and Maryland, and the combinations afoot seem to indicate this as Gen. GRANT'S main business on hand.

WILLIAM SWINTON.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of Exchanged Union Prisoners—Departure of Gen. Sickles.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

The steamer *Continental*, from New-Orleans July 26, has arrived. There was but a moderate inquiry for cotton at 5c.@10c. less than previous quotations, but holders were unwilling to make concessions. Ordinary, $1 45@$1 47½; good ordinary, $1 50@$1 55; low middling, $1 55@$1 60. The stock of provisions was light and they were held firmly at full prices. Old fair sugar, 25c.

Nearly one thousand exchanged Union prisoners from the Red River country, arrived at New-Orleans on the 25th, the majority of them belonging to Iowa and Indiana—the Twenty-sixth Indiana and Nineteenth Iowa being largely represented. The *True Delta* says they present a most pitiable appearance, being hatless, shoeless, and many of them without sufficient clothing to cover their nakedness. They are animated skeletons who have left blood marks in their tracks. Many of them have been 12 or 16 months in captivity. They are the first installment from the prison pen at Tyler, Texas, where from 4,000 to 6,000 are confined in a stockade fort at a rate of a thousand to the acre, and their treatment is cruel and shameful beyond description. Many officers remaining there are in irons, and all are suffering for food, medicine and clothing. Two hundred of these prisoners had been vaccinated for the prevention of small pox, with unhealthy virus, which has inoculated them with most loathsome diseases. Immediately upon their arrival the representative of the Western branch of the Sanitary Commission and the State Agents of Iowa and Indiana, went to work to alleviate their condition. Col. KIMBALL, by direction of Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, has made four attempts to send relief to the camp at Tyler, without success; but KIRBY SMITH now expresses willingness to permit our prisoners to be supplied, and the agents of the different States and Sanitary Commission will immediately ship liberal supplies of food, hospital stores and healthy vaccine matter.

Gen. SICKLES left New-Orleans, on the 25th, for New-York, with health fully restored.

The Christian Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

The Christian Commission has appealed for contributions in aid of its work on the coming National Fast Day. The recent operations before Petersburgh only add to continually increasing work of the Commission, and all the funds that can be raised are much needed.

Ehe schooner *Charlotte Shaw*, sent by the Commission from Boston, loaded with ice, vegetables and sanitary stores, reached City Point on the 29th of July, the day before the late assault on Petersburgh.

FROM PETERSBURGH.

Our Loss in Saturday's Battle, 2,500, Not Including the Missing.

Some of the Wounded Still on the Field.

Two Hundred and Fifty-two Rebels Captured.

A Flag of Truce Refused, but Subsequently Granted.

NATIONAL PRISONERS AT LYNCHBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, July 31—9 P. M.

The exact losses in the battle of yesterday, before Petersburgh, have not yet been officially ascertained, but as near as can be judged, they will foot up about 2,500, not including the missing, and many believe that the figures will turn out to be larger.

In the hospitals of the Ninth Corps, the First Division has 206 men; the Second Division, 307; the Third Division, 841; and the Fourth, the Colored Division, 626.

A large number of wounded are lying on the field between the two lines, who cannot be got off.

The Eighteenth Corps lost about 300 men, while Gen. TURNER'S division, of the Tenth Corps, had nearly 400 killed and wounded.

A flag of truce was sent out to the enemy to-day, for the purpose of getting the remainder of our wounded off the field, and it was refused, the reason not being given.

Gen. BUTLER also sent a flag of truce from his lines to-day, which was likewise refused.

The rebel officer gave no reason for refusing to accept the flag, except that his orders were peremptory not to receive such a flag under any circumstances.

The rebel officers also refused to exchange newspapers with us, and the rebel soldiers are so closely watched by their officers that they have no chance of making an exchange, although they are always willing to do so when not so watched.

There must be some reason for this, and many believe that their line is very weak, while others think they have some extensive move on foot, and are afraid of it becoming known to us.

The raid into Pennsylvania may be the reason for their wishing to keep everything from us and as quiet as possible.

All the wounded that have been brought here are being well cared for, the medical arrangements being ample.

The lines of the two armies are about the same as they were before the battle, and picket firing has been constantly kept up since its termination.

The number of prisoners captured and brought in was two hundred and fifty-two—the highest in rank among them being a Captain. They are a healthy-looking set of men, but their dress presents the usually dirty and ragged appearance of rebel soldiers.

Reports sent yesterday morning that the colored troops captured an entire rebel brigade had no foundation in fact. Every prisoner taken having been brought in by white men.

The following officers, mostly captured from Gen. HUNTER'S command in the Shenandoah Valley on the 20th of May, came into our lines yesterday, having escaped from Lynchburgh on the 19th, and made their way here:

M. V. Sweet, First New-York Cavalry; J. H. Anderson, do.; L. J. Reader, Fifth Virginia Cavalry; R. Penniman, First Maryland Infantry.

They report that the following-named prisoners remained at Lynchburgh, with a large number of men, all of whom were suffering greatly for want of proper food: Col. Miller, One Hundred and Forty-first New-York Volunteers, slightly wounded; Maj. Forbes, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, slightly wounded; Capt. R. G. Hutchinson, Eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, wounded; Capt. A. H. Heer, Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteers, wounded; Capt. J. D. Ludin, Eighth New-York Heavy Artillery; Lieut. Lewis, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Lieut. J. H. Kidd, First Maryland Artillery; Lieut. H. J. Hamilton, One Hundred and Fortieth New-York; Lieut. A. C. Pickenfaugh, Sixth West Virginia Cavalry; Lieut. Emery, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, wounded; Lieut. Burns, Thirteenth New-Jersey; Chaplain Humphreys, Second Massachusetts Cavalry; Lieut. G. W. Crout, One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania; Lieut. A. T. Harrington, Eighteenth Connecticut, very sick; A. J. Hastings, Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves; Lieut. J. W. Coore, Sixth West Virginia Cavalry; Lieut. C. H. Long, First Maryland; Lieut. W. H. Mathews, First Maryland.

Nearly all the foregoing were captured on the 20th of June, in the Shenandoah Valley.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Aug. 1, 1864.

A flag-of-truce is now prevailing, and a party have gone out to bury the dead and bring in the wounded.

The number is represented as being quite large.

Partial List of Wounded in the Third Division, Ninth Corps.

P Garret, C, 50th Penn—thigh.
J Volkvinner, C, 46th N Y—hip.
D Alspach, A, 50th Penn—hip
Corp McReynolds, B, 38th Wis—hand.
Corp Jesse Cornish, E, 38th Wis—foot.
Adolphus Hyser, F, 37th Wis—thigh.
Sergt L G Walker, B, 1st Mass—hand.
Saml Picket, I, 37th Wis—ankle.
Henry Hobstine, A, 50th Penn—hip.
P Haary, I, 46th N Y—leg.
Lieut Theo Smith, A, 46th N Y—thigh
Philip Wiest, A, 50th Penn—head.
Sergt Wm C Christian, G, 8th Me—arm.
Solon Crandall, G, 17th Mich—ankle.
Jos G Cole, A, 13th Ohio Cav—back.
Jacob G Collins, K, 1st Mass—arm.
Gabriel Freshepri, C, 27th Mich—side.
Corp Geo Ledir, A, 50th Pa—shoulder.
Wm Alroot, K, 46th N Y—thigh and hand.
Rhodolpho Parker, H, 37th Wis—chin.
Wm Barut, B, 13th Ohio Cav—head.
John Stewart, H, 13th Ohio Cav—arm.
A M Young, E, 109th N Y—thigh.
1st Lieut Allen Hoffman, H, 27th Mich—sh'r and chest.
Peter Swaty, H, 46th N Y Cav—thigh.
John Stratton, C, 13th Ohio Cav—arm.
Thos Murphy, B, 13th Ohio Cav—shoulder.
Danl Kester, H, 13th Ohio Cav—shoulder.
John Russell, D, 27th Mich—leg.
Corp Henry Coleman, I, 37th Wis—head.
Eugene Taylor, C, 1st Mass—cheeks.
Jos Snider, B, 60th Ohio—foot.
A J Ellis, H, 1st Mass—leg.
Sergt Martin Stripe, H, 46th N Y—head.
Sergt Wm Schinnald, A, 46th N Y—thigh.
Frank Saturak, K, 13th Ohio—back.
Lemuel Gurney, H, 27th Mich—chin.
Wm Barruk, K, 27th Mich—thigh.
Wilbur Dolph, K, 27th Mich—leg.
Sergt A F Plummer, B, 13th Ohio—hip.
Jacob Scmidt, K, 46th N Y—knee.
Wm Smith, D, 37th Wis—bowels.
Wm Brown, H, 13th Ohio—thigh.
Thos Loder, H, 13th Ohio—arm.
Cris Krekert, D, 13th Ohio—hand.
Aaron Bates, I, 37th Wis—thigh.
Jas A Quinn, K, 109th N Y—leg.

J C Hampton, F, 37th Wisconsin—foot.
Nathaniel Givin, H, 13th Ohio Cavalry—arm.
Corp John Kinney, I, 27th Michigan—arm.
Jas Ramsey, D, 27th Michigan—arm.
Orlando Burdick, G, 37th Wisconsin—foot.
Capt N S Ferris, E, 38th Wisconsin—thorax.
Allen Payne, E, 13th Ohio Cavalry—hand;
1st Lieut L U Beall, E, 37th Wisconsin—thigh.
Wm Jones, H, 13th Ohio Cavalry—head.
Charles Stimpson, I, 109th New-York—leg.
John Lawrence, B, 37th Wisconsin—thigh.
Unknown, 109th New-York—head.
Mich McGomel, A, 37th Wisconsin—chin.
Nathan Pinnigan, C, 37th Wisconsin—back.
Alab Fuller, B, 109th New-York—leg.
Rich Henry, K, 27th Michigan—back.
Howard McCullen, A, 27th Michigan—arm.
John Cardington, I, 37th Wisconsin—hip.
John Taylor, C, 109th New-York—shoulder.
Wm Brown, F, 13th Ohio Cavalry—leg.
R D Hardingoy, E, 109th New-York—shoulder.
Geo Cleaveland, B, 27th Michigan—thigh.
Sergt H L Root, F, 109th
Sergt. Jacob Quatainmon, K, 37th Wis—finger.
Capt T A Cole, E, 37th Wis—thigh.
Corp L T Bristol, G, 37th Wis—head.
Sergt C F Green, F, 130 Cav—knee.
Samuel Schenk, D, 130th Cav—shoulder.
Jacob Caufman, G, 46th N Y—thigh.
Mchael Hosey, E, U S—arm.
Caleb Cassel, A, 13th O Cav knee.
Corp Oliva Evans, G, 13th O Cav—leg.
Chas Capin, A 24th N Y—arm.
1st Sergt Puke Noyes, 1st M S S—foot.
W Chapman, F, 60th O—head.
Eyra Robinson, D, 37th Wisconsin—wrist.
John Thomas, B, 27th Mich.—leg.
Capt A A Burnett, K, 37th Wisconsin—head.
Albert Bond, B, 13th Ohio Cavalry—back.
Geo Smith, F, 37th Wisconsin—back.
Egbert Gardner, G, 37th Wisconsin—thigh.
Sergt Rice, B, 27th Wisconsin—shoulder.
Col Sergt Thos Newsom—leg.
Chas Green, E, 32d Maine—arm.
Sergt Wm Tresise, E, 27th Michigan—shoulder.
Albert Parish, B, 13th Ohio Cavalry—head.
Fred Walters, H, 13th Ohio—shoulder.
Jos Woodruff, G, 13th Ohio—thigh.
Corp Geo Woodburn, B, 13th Ohio—head.
Corp Davis Lane, D, 37th Wis—hand.
Ezra Thatcher, A, 109th N Y—shoulder.
Adolphus Page, G, 37th Wis—abdomen.
Numowrut, Indian, E, 38th Wis—arm.
Coller Fenner, D, 13th Ohio Cavalry—foot.
Corp Eugene Wheelock, C, 37th Wis—back.
Wm Makin, E, 27th Mich—thighs.
Wesley Kelly, I, 37th Wis—jaw.
Elijah Oakley, G, 109th N Y—leg.
Wm J Lewis, C, 27th Mich—arm.
Geo S Smith, I, 20th Mich—arm.
Edward Troutman, A, 50th Penn—nose.
Henry Yerks, A, 46th N Y—arm.
Philander Kern, H, 8th Mich—hand.
First Sergt S N Daken, I, 2d Mich—arm.
S Kurtemann Fud, A, 46th N Y—foot.
M Crundle, D, 2d Mich—finger.
Capt L S Holden, K, 20th Mich—thigh.
Mareno Crysler, B, 20th Mich—hip.
Jas Ryerson, E, 13th Ohio Cavalry—feet.
Horace Sherman, B, 38th Wisconsin—ankle.
Sergt Chas Smith, E, 38th Wisconsin—shoulder.
J Carter, I, 21st Mass—arm.
J Tam, B, 46th N Y—arm.
Corp Geo Washington, G, 2d Michigan—arm.
Ira Starks, A, 109th New-Yrok—jaw.
Henry Crosbury, D, 27th Michigan—neck.
John Showany, C, 2d Michigan—foot.
Albert Black, A, 3d New-Jersey—foot.
1st Lieut Frank Holton, E, 18th Wisconsin—leg.
Peter Rants, F, 37th Wisconsin—hand.
New-York—arm.
W S Austin, D, 27th Michigan—arm.
Jos Crouse, H, 27th Michigan—head.
1st Sergt E N Fitch, I, 27th Michigan—leg.
Sergt Simon Katadoro, K, 37th Wisconsin—leg.
Sergt G H Bristol, 109th New-York—hand.
Conrad Honer, C, 27th Michigan—back.
Joseph Paddock, G, 27th Michigan—arm.
Sergt H A Chase, G, 37th Wisconsin—side.
John Houlihan, 13th Ohio Cavalry—arm.
Sergt Chas John, K, 27th Michigan—arm.
Penrose Clare, D, 51st Pennsylvania—elbow.
John McCall, B, 24th N Y C—hand.
Gust Nallenberg, A, 46th N Y—legs.
1st Lieut Jewell, 13 O Cav—Abdomen.
2d Lieut Wm Rudach, 1st Mass—breast.
Corp O H Alphius, I, 8th Mich—thigh.
Conrad Nole, D, 20th Mich—thigh.
Albert L Johnson, B, 109th N Y—arm.
T A Baltison, K, 22d Cav—face.
Corp. Benson Moore, C, 37th Wis—cheek.
Martin Wright, H, 109th N Y—thigh.
Martin Hindus, 27th Mich—face.
Willard Jarvis, 37th Wisconsin—thumb.
Isaiah Henry, K, 51st Penn. head.
Jacob Murtz, E, 51st Penn.—head.
John Brevoort, C, 8th Mich. leg.
All Peterson, 37th Wisconsin—thorax.
Sergt H Cooper, C, 37th Wisconsin—hand.
Lewis Rice, F, 60th Ohio—finger.
Barton Kenedy, E, 51st Penn—side.
J S Moore, E, 2d Michigan—shoulder.
Jerome Ellsworth, A, 24th N. Y. Cavalry—thorax.
Corp Louis Wassure, B, 27th Michigan—head.
Richard Mount, G, 20th Mich—foot.
John M Story, H, 37th Wis—leg.
Sergt Newton Sulstrong, K, 37th Wis—arm.
Geo Turner, F, 13th Ohio Cavalry—leg.
1st Sergt Arch Douglass, E, 37th Wis—leg and hand.
David L Mason, B, 38th Wis—thigh.
Corp Geo Zeazeley, B, 13th Ohio Cavalry—breast.
Chas Stevens, K, 37th Wis—arm.
Frank Hoover, D, 27th Mich—elbow.
Corp R N Scofield, 1st S S, 27th Mich—back.
Corp Wm Hopkins, F, 60th Ohio—leg.
Sergt Mich Maher, G, 14th H A—head.
Geo H Whittock, G, 109th N Y—head.
Sergt Wm Coburn, A, 37th Wis—arm.
Capt G Thorkley, A A G, 1st Brig. 3d Div—hand.
Geo Albert, A, 27th Wis—knee.
Benj Bainable, —, 37th Wis—side.
John Trump, H, 13th O C—leg.
Hugh Pamvile, D, 27th Mich—leg.
John Bruem, F, 27th Mich—foot.
Charles Smith, B, 27th Mich—foot.
Sergt Jacob Debra, D, 8th Mich—hand.

Officers Killed July 30.

Capt. Sims, Company —, Fifty-first New-York.
Maj. S. M. Swartwout, Forty-eighth New-York.
Lieut. Jeremiah O'Brien, Company C, Forty-eighth New-York.
Col. Jno. Dresser, (promoted on 20th from Captaincy,) Fifty-seventh Massachusetts.
Maj. Albert Prescott, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts.
Capt. Jno. Howe, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Barton, Acting Adjutant Fifty-seventh Mass.
Lieut. Reed, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts.

Partial List of Wounded Received at Second Division, Ninth Corps Hospital, July 30.

P De Mocker, H, 2d N Y—back.
Silas A Fish, G, 31st Maine—shoulder.
H Dabbins, D, 2d Md—head.
Wm Wilson, F, 51st N Y.
Lieut J Clark, A, 40th N Y—2d Corps.
A Henderson, K, 11th N Y—arm.
Sergt Wm H Gaskill, C, 2d N Y—hip.
A G Whidden, B, 9th N H—hand.
H Finnigan, A, 4th R I—scalp.
Jno W Williams, A, 4th R I thigh.
Sergt M B Bemes, B, 6th N H—head.
F Emsolve, B, 7th R I—leg.
Jno Loubon, C, 51st N Y—foot.
Capt Geo M Skinner, F, 58th Mass—back.
P Smith, K, 9th N H—sh'r.
A N Glines, G, 17th Vt—leg.
C S Hubbard, K, 32d Me—shoulder.
J Jurrew, C, 11th N H—face.
W Hoff, E, 31st Me—thigh.
S Sanford, G, 58th Mass—shoulder.
G W Derrick, B, 45th Penn—head.
Corp D Wedman, G, 4th R I—back.
Corp D Pelton, B, 2d N Y—leg.
Lieut E Green, H, 9th N H—shoulder.
J D Woodbury, F, 9th N H—hand.
J H W Pratt, D, 58th Mass—leg.
M M'Crobie, A, 2d Md—thorax.
C Archer, G, 17th Vt—back.
J E White, I, 9th N H—thigh.
R Strong, H, 31st Me—face.
T Arnold, I, 32d Me—arm.
B Rand, C, 9th N H—thigh.
J Littlefield, K, 31st Me—ankle.
W H Royce, G, 9th N H—back.
Sergt G Van Dusen, F, 45th Pa—face.
E Ward, B, 31st Me—arm.
P Wedge, C, 32d Me—arm.
H Westerloo, K, 9th N H—back.
J Leman, A, 9th N H—back.
Sergt C F Johnson, C, 11th N H—leg.
Jos L Walker, E, 36th Mass—leg.
W G Stevens, D, 31st Me—thigh.
J J Grandlac, I, 32d Me—hand.
George Hogan, D, 6th N H—hand.
M Cottrell, H, 51st N Y—head.
T Barry, H, 51st N Y—head.
Jos Buffum, H, 9th N H—face.
Capt J Dornbush, I, 51st N Y—head.
Lt I W Rand, H, 6th N Y—head.
Sergt M H Rowley, F, 7th R I—shoulder.
E J Cheern, I, 9th N H—back.
F Kibley, C, 2d New-York—face.
M Kelly, I, 58th Mass—arm.
W Cullion, I, 58th Mass—neck.
E B Willis, A, 4th R I—breast.
G Manter, K, 31st Me—hip.
Corp S B Nixon, H, 58th Mass—side.
Sergt R H Thornton, K, 4th R I—leg.
W Davis, A, 31st Me—foot.
Lieut E Eyde, K, 45th Penn—thigh.
T Travis, C, 4th R I—arm.
Corp J Kerur, A, 2d Md—leg.
Corp C S Bingham, F, 9th N H—finger.
Lt D F Cheney, I, 9th N H—arm.
H Blaisdell, I, 9th N H—arm.
Sergt J S Stewart, E, 9th N H—shoulder.
E E Small, K, 31st Maine—shoulder.
Capt W A Armstrong, B, 31st Me—arm.
Sergt C E Wood, D, 11th N H—thorax.
Geo Gilbert, C, 2d Md—arm.
F M Parminter, E, 17th Vt—shoulder.
W Stratton, A, 6th N H—face.
Lieut G B Castillo, C, 4th R I—arm.
Sergt S Grady, E, 4th R I—shoulder.
Sergt-Maj A Cane, 6th N H—shoulder.
J O'Riley, D, 51st N Y—arm.
K Mahoney, E, 31st Me—head.
Sergt C C Eldridge, K, 4th R I—shoulder.
F Smith, H, 11th N H—foot.
Capt W H Hall, C, 4th R I—leg.
Corpl C H Knight, I, 9th N H—hand.
J Kinskey, F, 31st Me—head.
J Johnson, F, 11th N H—shoulder.
F Miller, H, 11th N H—fingers.
J Dolan, A, 9th N H—thigh.
N Farrell, B, 2d Md—thigh.
W Sleeper, D, 11th N H—arm.
F D Leonard, D, 17th Vt—leg.
C B Titus, G, 31st Me—arm and back.
T Coggshall, F, 4th R I—head
P Early, F, 4th R I—head.
L Lerma, H, 6th N H—arm.
D Walsh, A, 4th R I—shoulder.
H O Lincoln, I, 4th R I—shoulder.
J Mirather, H, 6th N H—shoulder.
A D Banker, D, 31st Me—abdomen.
J C Leahy, M, 2d N Y M R
A J Davis, C, 6th N H—thorax.
S Barnhart, D, 2d N Y—arm.
Sergt E T Barton, D, 9th N H—thigh.
John D Folsom, G, 31st Me—finger.
M Benedict, K, 9th N H—head.
Lt-Col Hy Howard, 2d Md—thorax.
Sergt L Bearsley, K, 31st Me—thigh.
Sergt P Helahan, A, 45th Penn—thigh.

J Friend, A, 9th N H—back.
Sgt J Main, A, 4th R I—side.
Wm Dunlap, I, 9th N H—knee and shoulder.
Lt Wm R Register, I, 2d Maryland—back.
C H Colson, B, 31st Me—arm.
D McDougal, B, 31st Me—arm.
Ed Valincourt, E, 17th Vermont—face.
R Doxtell, 17th Vt—neck.
Sgt M Hiney, A, 45th Pennsylvania—arm.
H McInnes, A, 4th Rhode Island—arm.
Jas J Chase, D, 32d Maine—face.
Sgt Wm C Baker, K, 4th Rhode Island—both thighs.
Lt Jas Lane, I, 3d NY—foot.
S V Cobb, C, 32d Me—arm.
A Combs, G, 32d Me—back.
J K Paul, B, 58th Massachusetts—side.
P Scammon, I, 51st N Y—face.
Wm Mockell, H, 3d N Y—face.

WOUNDED, FIRST DIVISION, SECOND CORPS, JULY 27.

Nathan Maraser, A, 5th N H—ankle.
W P Heller, A, 2d N Y—fracture.
C Davis, F, 5th N H—hip.
J H Aurich—rebel.
Sergt H C Duke, F, 39th N Y—foot.
A Charbover, F, 183d Penn—head.
T H Fenton, F, 183d Penn—leg.
C Golstein, K, 183d Penn—abdomen.
G Stanton, B, 5th N H—thigh.
W O'Burne, D, 28th Mass—ankle.
R Ellingent, A, 183d Penn—arm.
J Flawert, G, 5th N H—hand.
C Pippet, K, 183d Penn—hand.
D Smith, H, 5th N H—thigh.
T Fay Cox, A, 183d Penn.
Sergt J L Garnet, 15th S C, rebel—neck.
M McGraw, A, 99th Penn—leg.
C Carey, A, 5th N H—shoulder.
Jno James, E, 5th N H—shoulder.
C W Brown, I, 5th N H—hand.
A Talbot, K, 183d Penn—hand.
L Tuckham, G, 5th N H—shoulder.
H K Westman, I, 5th N H—leg.
Sergt D Shaw, K, 28th Mass—thorax.
Wm P Heller, A, 2d N Y—leg.
Sergt McGowan, A, 183d Penn—shoulder.
G W Stenman, F, 183d Penn—thigh.
T Wormsby, K, 61st N Y—arm.

WOUNDED RECEIVED AT THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS HOSPITAL, JULY 27.

S P Smith, K, 74th NY—leg.
Sergt J Bell, C, 110th Penn—arm.
J C Atwell, C, 110th Penn—face.
A Terwiler, E, 84th Penn—arm.
E A Allen, A, 99th Penn—thigh.
George A Deannitt, A, 110th Penn—back.
J Lusek, E, 110th Penn—arm.
J A Sutton, C, 110th Penn—shoulder.
H Schmitz, I, 73d NY—head.
Lieut And J Miller, B, 110th Penn—leg.
Corp Geo Maxwell, C, 110th Penn—died.
C P Winner, H, 99th Penn—thigh.
Corp A L Chamberlain, 74th N Y—neck.
Capt F Cassidy, H, 110th Penn—leg.
Capt C Copeland, C, 110th Penn—thigh.
Jas Irwin C, 110th Pa—arm.
J Lockman, C, 110th Penn—abdomen.
F P Crowell, A, 110th Penn—throat.
Jno Buchanan, A, 1st Mass—face.
Geo W Baird, E, 110th Penn—face.
J Meminger, C, 110th Penn—thorax.
S H Smith, C, 110th Penn—leg.
Sergt C Eckley, A, 110th Penn—face.
Corp A Cullen, F, 110th Penn—arm.
Corp Geo Lytle, A, 110th Pa—throat.
Daniel Bowman, C, 110th Penn—thigh.
J H Davis, C, 110th Penn—thigh.
Corp Hy Miles, H, 110th Pa—wrist.
Sergt E M'Graw, A, 99th Penn—leg.
W Springer, B, 63d Pa—hip.
Geo P. Waite, A, 110th Pa—back.

KILLED JULY 27.

Sergt Thos A Ruggles, B, 110th Penn.
Sergt Miles McCarthy, B, 110th Penn.
Sergt A K Taylor, C, 110th Penn.
Sergt N Apgar, B, 110th Pa.
Corp Geo Maxwell, C, 110th Penn—died of wounds.
Jno A Barnes, A, 110th Pa.
Jno M'Parsons, A, 110th Pa.

The Reported Revolt at Elmira.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MEASURES TAKEN FOR ITS SUPPRESSION.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

The reported revolt among the rebel prisoners at Elmira will be found to have but little foundation in truth. At 5 o'clock this evening everything was quiet there.

The story of the revolt originated, probably, from the circumstance that a negro of the guard on Sunday last shot a prisoner who was throwing stones at him.

The whole number of prisoners at Elmira is 5,300.

A battery of artillery leaves here for Elmira in the morning. The Fifty-fourth New-York National Guard, of this city, is already there.

Free Excursion Down East.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 2.

A large number of Congressmen have already accepted invitations to join the excursion of the Coast Defence Committee. Arrangements have been made with the railway and steamboat lines from Boston East to St. John, so that parties invited can join the excursion party at Portland on the 10th and 11th, at Augusta and Bath on the 12th, at Bangor on the 15th and 16th, or at Mount Desert on the 17th or 18th of August. On reaching St. John, the Committee, with certain officers of the Government, will proceed up St. John River and to the St. Lawrence at Reviere du Loup and return by the Grand Trunk Railroad to Quebec and Montreal. The members of the party who may remain at St. John will have the opportunity of visiting the Gulf of St. Lawrence and examining the wonderful tides of the Basin of Minas and the Bay of Fundy and Halifax, Lewisburgh and other interesting localities of the Lower Provinces.

The Weather at Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Aug. 1.

The weather this morning is beautiful. Wind west. Thermometer 70°.

Guerrillas in Illinois.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THEIR OPERATIONS.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 30.

The southern counties of Illinois are known to abound in rebels of the vilest kind. We learn that on the 5th inst. a camp of the wretches was found near the village of Van Burenburgh, near the line between Bond and Montgomery Counties. The party numbered about one hundred, but on occasion could be soon reinforced from the residents to two or three hundred. The leader is one Capt. CLINGMAN, a comparative stranger to that locality, but who commanded the band that some time ago took possession of the telegraph and stopped a train at Vandalia.

The bandits near Van Burenburgh have been engaged almost constantly in plundering the Union people of hay, stock, &c., but seem to have perpetrated no act of personal violence till the night of the 22d inst., when a number of them attacked and robbed Mr. BRISS PRATER, an old man and an estimable Union citizen of Bond County, taking from him $180.

On the following night, Saturday, they attacked Squire LINDLEY, of Montgomery County, and robbed him of $300.

Last Tuesday night twelve of the miscreants paid a visit to the residence of Mr. JOHN A. LEVERTON, four miles from Greenville, in Bond County. Mr. LEVERTON is an earnest patriot, and an exemplary gentleman, highly respected by his fellow-citizens. At 9 in the evening, as he sat reading before retiring, the doors being open to admit of fresh air, he suddenly found himself between two strangers, each presenting a pistol, threatening to blow his brains out unless he gave up his arms. His wife then brought an old shot-gun and a revolver, all the weapons in the house, and handed them over. One of the villains then attempted to strike Mr. LEVERTON with a pistol, in which Mr. LEVERTON clinched him, the light was extinguished, and the two wrestled in the dark. Mr. LEVERTON got the scoundrel down when the comrade, supposing Mr. LEVERTON was underneath, struck the latter's adversary several times in the head with a pistol before discovering the blunder. He then attacked Mr. LEVERTON, who, hearing footsteps in the hall, and perceiving that others were coming, extricated himself, sprang into a side room, thence out of a window, and was soon concealed. The villains, now a full dozen, made a light and searched the house for Mr. LEVERTON. Enraged, they demanded of Mrs. LEVERTON that she should at once show where he was, and threatened if she did not to destroy her child. One of them seized the infant by the feet and swore he would dash its brains out unless she complied. She sprang forward and caught the little one, *refusing to betray her husband*, and the fiends at last left the premises.

We were yesterday waited upon by a citizen of Greenville, who related the above facts, and added the following:

On the 24th a lady passing in the vicinity of the camp noticed a number of scraps of paper, and found on one the name of Capt. CLINGMAN, which she took home. Others revisited the place and picked up the rest of the scraps, all they could discover, and afterward arranged them upon a sheet of paper so as to show that they were fragments of a letter written to CLINGMAN, by one J. J. ADAMS, promising him important coöperation in his schemes. ADAMS, says our informant, is an outspoken traitor, who has lived in Bond County for some seventeen years, and commanded a company in the raid on Vandalia last August.

A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., tells us that application had been made there to Col. OAKES to send a force and break up the nest of outlaws, but that he declined, saying that *civil process must first be resorted to!* Our informant from Greenville makes substantially the same statement.

A SOLDIER'S LETTER.

A View of the Situation—A Soldier's Life—Politics.

COMPANY C, SEVENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS, BERMUDA HUNDRED, Va., Wednesday, July 27, 1864.

This morning the troops across the river, under Gen. FOSTER's command, captured, almost by surprise, and with little loss, a four-gun battery. The discharge of cannon was pretty lively for a few minutes, and then came volleys of musketry. Last night all left in camp were again called to the breastworks, expecting an attack, but we on picket saw no signs of it. The movements of troops on our left and the reports of deserters probably led to this. The rebels on our front are busy at work with axes, chopping and pounding night and day, to what purpose is to us unknown. There was considerable cannonading at Petersburgh yesterday and last night; also several nights previous. Gen. GRANT's army there is said to be so dense as to block up the way two miles in front of their breastworks. The Second Corps, (Gen. HANCOCK,) will probably soon be heard from in connection with important events, but I do not feel at liberty to predict further. There has, until recently, been a pretty free interchange of papers, trading for tobacco, &c.; but one of our men, last Monday, whilst over to exchange papers, was either detained a prisoner or deserted, and since then all communication has ceased.

The cars still rumble in and out of Richmond, night and day, passing about two miles in front of our picket line. Our regiment numbers 350 for duty; about 300 more are on detached service—orderlies, waiters, band, Engineer Corps, Quartermaster's Department, sick list, &c.; 10 or 12, reenlisted, have gone home on a furlough, and about 200 more are to be discharged the 6th of September, as their time is out.

Since the 19th we have had two good rains; the weather is cooler, and the air again fresh and bracing; but still there is a peculiar, oppressive heat at noonday, different from our Northern sun, and which dispirits and wears down the soldier. The troops are anxiously awaiting pay-day, but I do not know when it will come. Our rations are, at times, scant and poor—the bacon, especially, most of the time, rotten and covered with maggots. I do not know how we should have made out but for the whisky and quinine, twice a day, which Gen. GRANT and the doctors wisely ordered for the soldiers.

The right of our line, resting on the James above the monitors and gunboats, is in a thickly wooded ravine, ending in a precipitous bank at the river's edge. This ravine is filled with grey squirrels, chasing each other three or four at a time, (probably driven from the surrounding woods by the long-continued presence of so many troops,) Birds, also—among others the large black-headed woodpecker—flit from tree to tree; the hooting of the owl is occasionally heard, and the other night a flying-squirrel came click against the tree where I was standing vedette, and commenced running up.

The rebs, on their side, are constantly firing at squirrels and birds; on our side they are unmolested. Good-sized pines, chestnut and the gum-bark tree are in and on the sides of the ravine, forming a thick and pleasant shade.

JULY 28.—Last night, again at the breastworks, and to-day expect to go on a three days' picket. Our duty runs about thus: Sunday night and Monday on picket; Tuesday night and Wednesday, do.; Wednesday night at the breastworks, and from Thursday, on a three days' picket.

Politics we do not get time to trouble our heads much about; but still have our opinions and preferences. Mine is, that *Old Abe* will be reëlected and for these reasons: first, because he is about the "*honestest*" one they can get, and a majority of the *great* farming population and working classes will vote for him. With "*Grant, Butler and the war*" as a watchword, so popular with the people, the Administration party will sweep the elections if the President continues to give them the support which the country demands. Such is my opinion as a soldier.

This morning, for several hours, there has been a pretty severe cannonading at Petersburgh. It has the appearance of another rain. The rebel force in our front is supposed to be pretty heavy, which would be natural from their position on the direct route between Petersburgh and Richmond. Still, they may meditate an attack, and, perhaps, wait for a thick fog, or favorable chance to evade some of the heavy fire of our artillery. L. H. V.

THE POOR WHITE REFUGEES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Their Destitute Condition—An Appeal for Assistance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The accompanying letter has been received by the Union Commission in this City, from Dr. PAGE, Superintendent of white refugees in Newbern, N. C. I beg leave to lay it before the public through the columns of your journal; and, especially, to commend Dr. PAGE's appeal to the merchants and manufacturers of our City, and of the country at large.

Whatever may now be done by providing agricultural implements, and seeds for late crops, will prevent great destitution in the coming Winter, while the food, clothing and hospital stores applied for, are matters of present necessity.

Contributions of these articles may be sent to the Receiving Depot of the Sanitary Commission, No. 10 Cooper Union, New-York, marked "For Refugees," and directed to the undersigned, who will transmit them to Newbern.

BENJ. N. MARTIN,
Corresponding Secretary American Union Commission.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1864.

Statement of Superintendent Page.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, NEWBERN, DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA, July 4, 1864.

To the Secretary of the Union Commission, No. 10 Cooper Union, New-York:

DEAR SIR: I have received your welcome favor of the 24th ult., declaring your interest in the welfare of the white refugees here and elsewhere in the South.

The capture of Plymouth by the rebels, and the evacuation of Washington, N. C., have thrown a multitude of these destitute people within the defences of Newbern. They are of the various grades of position and circumstances of life which are usually found among the poor and those of moderate means in Southern towns and throughout the piney woods. Most of them, especially those from the country, have left homes which were their birthplaces, and where their small cultivated clearings, a few hogs and cattle, and an abundance of poultry, gave an appearance of substance to their primitive life, and made it safe and in ordinary times inapprehensive.

Of late these very possessions have drawn upon them the visitations of the rebel emissaries, who are scouring the country for the means of supporting their armies, and who ruthlessly rob these poor people of all their stock and gathered crops. Most of them have left or lost everything. Some few have saved a feather bed and perhaps a few culinary articles. The greater portion of them, however, come in utterly destitute of everything but what they have on their backs.

In order to relieve the crowded houses of the town, I have established a community of them upon the high and healthy bluff on the opposite bank of the Trent, hoping thereby to avoid a Summer pestilence, and to bring them more readily under good influences, with the advantages of school and Sunday teaching. I have made it a point, as far as possible, to give each family a tenement, to supply them with cooking utensils and the ordinary domestic conveniences, that the family organization and associations might be preserved, and the proprieties of life maintained. There was danger in their despair and utter wretchedness and destitution, of demoralization and vagrancy. In supplying them with clothing, I have given the *materials*, and the females have set to work cheerfully and with woman's pride, to fashion and make them up. This has given occupation for mind and body, and has cheered both parents and children with some of the old associations of home. Already their deep despair has given place to a return of the enjoyments of life; their regrets are partially forgotten, and the trepidation and apprehension for the future are so far allayed as to leave the mind free to profit by other advantages which may be given them.

I have nearly completed a chapel and schoolhouse, to the exercises of which all, old and young, are looking forward with pleasant anticipation. These I shall have in operation the present week. We already have a large school for poor white children in town, which all not otherwise employed are obliged by military order to attend. Most of these people are quite illiterate, but all, old and young, anxious to learn.

We have in the department some fifteen hundred of these refugees, and as the rebel conscription and rapacity become more stringent, new accessions are constantly made to the number. Our gunboats pick them up, waving their white flag from every accessible point on our watercourses, whither they have fled.

We need for them materials for women's and children's clothing and men's underclothing and pants; men's coats, stockings and the materials for making them; cooking utensils and a few dozen small cooking stoves; table and kitchen furniture; bedding, sheets, pillows and cases and quilts; utensils for washing and ironing; soap and candles; men's, women's and children's shoes; bonnets and hats; a few sets of shoemaker's tools and carpenter's tools; axes, hammers, spades and hoes; garden seeds, half a dozen plows and gearing. We need coffee, sugar, rice and molasses; a quantity of the nicer articles of delicate food for the sick; crackers and butter; condensed milk, acid fruits and pickles; a few cases of the nicer stimulants, and the proper appliances for a child's or an adult's hospital. We need everything which a good house wife deems essential for conducting a well-ordered household.

We want more school books, mostly those of a simple and attractive form; also, the general appliances for a school-room.

As for missionary agencies among these people, a man of wisdom enough to comprehend the real condition and character of these refugees, and genius enough not only to improve civilized society where he finds it, but to initiate it where the elements for its organization are chaotic, a man of charity and noble impulses, who could blend his teachings for the education of the heart and mind with those for the conduct of life, one who can read what a community needs, and by general instruction make every man feel it his duty to contribute to it, a man who can gain the good will and confidence of the whole community by being good and faithful himself, the labors of such a man would be invaluable, and leave an enduring impression on these people which would have much to do in determining the distant future of this distracted section of our country.

With many obligations for your expressions of interest, I am, very truly,

Your obedient servant,
J. W. PAGE, M. D.,
Sup't. of White Refugees.

FROM KEY WEST.

Letter Found Upon a Deserter—Suffering in Georgia.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Fla., December, 1863.

From some deserters from the rebels stationed on the coast, I obtain the following private letter, which I send you, (suppressing names,) and which will give some insight into the present state of affairs in Florida and Georgia:

DALE COUNTY, Geo., Friday, Nov. 30, 1863.

I have heard nothing from —— and the children since I left there in August. I promised her that if I could do it, B. or I would go over there by the middle of October and gather her crop for her, but B. is taken into the country's service and times are squally here. There is a guard at every bridge and ferry, and all the little sunburnt towns, so I cannot send. John and I think of going over in about a fortnight, if nothing happens. Times are hard here. Corn is $5 per bushel and hogs $1 per pound, (fat or poor,) gross; bacon $2 50 per pound, beef from 50 to 75 cents per pound, salt $15 per bushel, chickens from $1 to $1 25 per head, peas $8 per bushel, ground peas $8 per bushel. There will be a great deal of suffering in this country if there is no perishing. Even the yelpers are getting sick of this protracted dance and tenth law, and the swarm of impressing thieves that infest the country with their ravages. The poor must do all the fighting, and the Richmond Government makes offices for all the rich men to keep them out of the fight, and on big pay, and the poor man in the service on $11 per month. If he has an industrious wife and two or three children on an ordinary farm, with a blind horse, they can make a kind of support, if she could keep the animal, but the cursed tenth law will take more than her husband's wages will buy out of it to feed those thieves to stroll over the country and publicly rob the people under the sanction of the Richmond military despotism. I have made a support and am able to pay the rapacious devils a tenth, I hope. If the poor soldier got it, it would go free as water ever ran down an inclined plane. But it does not go free to pay the rich man $50 per month for negro hire to work on fortifications, and if the negro gets killed, the poor soldier must pay his proportionable ratio out of his $11 per month for the dead negro; but if the poor soldier gets killed, his life is not worth anything, according to the Richmond dynasty's judgment. Write soon, my son, I want to hear from you often.

The Mariposa Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MARIPOSA COUNTY, Cal., Friday, July 8, 1864.

A column or more of the TIMES, of May 22, is occupied under the appropriate head of CALIFORNIA GOSSIP, by a correspondent who undertakes to correct various reports about the mining interests generally, and what he calls "the Mariposa Fremont Mine," in particular. As I am referred to by name, and an apology is made by the writer in my behalf, for what has never occurred, I take leave to trouble you with a short commentary upon his statements.

The manner in which your correspondent settles certain grave legal questions, I pass with the simple remark that the view which he ridicules the Mariposa Company for having adopted, is that taken by two of the best California lawyers, Judge SHAFTER and Mr. BILLINGS, as well as by Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, of New-York.

The largest mine owned by the Mariposa Company—the Princeton—which is referred to as having become unprofitable under the present manager, has not only been profitable, but more profitable under his management than it was immediately before. In no month has it paid as poorly as it did in the month before he took it in hand. The whole amount of quartz at present taken from the mine is richer, on an average, than the average yield during two years before it came into the possession of the Mariposa Company.

Your correspondent assumes the property of the company to consist of one mine. The company has five extensive mines and five mills in operation, and a very large number of promising outcrops, more or less explored, but not yet fully opened as mines.

I have said enough to show you that your correspondent was not in a position to furnish your readers with trustworthy information upon the topics of his letter, and do not deem it necessary to further point out his errors. F. L. O.

Indecency at Hoboken.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you stir up the good citizens of Hoboken to abate the nuisance of men and boys bathing at Hoboken in public places? Frequent complaints have been made to the managers of the Morris and Essex Railroad by the passengers, and to the Hoboken authorities, and yet day after day half-grown men, and occasionally full-grown men, strip themselves just as a train, filled with ladies, is coming along, and display their naked persons within ten feet of the track. It is perfectly outrageous and disgusting; and only the other day, at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, a dozen men, naked, were within eight or ten feet of the track, shouting and calling the attention of the passengers of an overflowing train to their most disgusting attitudes.

If these displays are not soon stopped, no decent female will desire to travel on this road, and its interests will seriously suffer. Only yesterday afternoon these disgraceful proceedings were repeated. Are there no police in Hoboken? Is it possible the people of Hoboken can know of these acts? There is a line of horse-cars continually traveling upon its road, just as near on the other side to the scene of these practices as the Morris and Essex Railroad, and yet no steps are taken to prevent it.

The commuters of the Morris and Essex Railroad are becoming very indignant at such conduct. Do pray urge upon the people to stop this infamous conduct and oblige a daily TRAVELER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1864.

Coal.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 1, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

I am glad to see that somebody is awake to the outrageous coal swindle going on now throughout the land. Your correspondent is doing his duty in saying what he has against it. That it is a swindle there can be no doubt, for I am informed by a gentleman of many years' experience in this City, a dealer in lumber and coal, that coal can be brought here from the mines and sold now for $8 the ton, and will pay at that price a handsome profit, while we now are made to pay $14. If there is anything which can be used instead of coal in the ordinary range and stove, I should like to know it, and I will not buy another pound of coal until it comes down to a fair price. I will do my duty against coal monopolies as I did against beef and butter speculators.

N. W. RIKER.

PRISONERS CAPTURED BY GEN. SHERMAN.—Yesterday was a busy day for Lieut. WRIGHT and his aids in the office of the Military Prison. The rebels fairly besieged the premises. Before night, however, the dense mass of grayback humanity, which crowded and jammed the streets in the neighborhood, were all started on their journey northward, leaving the vicinity as quiet and placid as if nothing unusual had transpired. It is understood there are about eleven hundred more prisoners en route from the front, who are expected here every hour.

The number received yesterday amounted to the following figures: 812 regular JOHNSON prisoners of war; 61 commissioned officers; 33 deserters. Appended are the names of a number of the officers. The following belong to Georgia regiments: Col. J. E. Nesbet; Capts. J. D. Knight, J. Mersery, E. B. Carroll, J. H. Hughie; Lieuts. A. E. Smith, S. W. Holman, S. Tomlinson, T. F. King, J. Hall, W. F. Simon, J. B. Tell. Tennessee is represented as follows: Lieuts. A. S. Johnson, W. V. McDuffey, W. Laracy, S. A. Moss. The remaining are mixed: Adjt. W. W. Ghipley, Kentucky; Lieuts. Goodman, Texas; W. E. Rogers, Texas; J. C. Shaw, South Carolina; E. F. Smith, Mississippi; T. Copeland, Texas; W. L. Bailey, Florida; J. D. Martin, Florida; H. C. Lewis, Florida; A. F. Malone, Florida; D. Wood, Florida; J. Collins, Florida.—*Chattanooga Gazette, July 26.*

The Retirement of Gen. W. F. (Baldy) Smith.

The Rochester *Democrat* has the following correspondence from GRANT's army:

"The announcement of the removal of Major-Gen. W. F. SMITH from the command of the Eighteenth Army Corps has been doubtless received with as much surprise by the Northern public as it was in this army. There had existed an universal impression, based upon striking past evidence, that Gen. GRANT had the very highest opinion of the natural ability and professional acquirements of Gen. SMITH, and that their relations partook of the utmost intimacy and mutual confidence and trust. It is unquestionably true that such was the case in the past. It is no secret that for the official eminence Gen. SMITH has enjoyed until lately he was mainly indebted to Gen. GRANT. Upon his strong recommendation Gen. SMITH was nominated and confirmed a Major-General, and elevated to the high command, from which he has just been removed. To break such close ties, and produce a determination on the part of the man that did so much to raise Gen. SMITH, to send him into retirement, powerful cause must have certainly been at work.

I know Gen. SMITH personally very well, and have always had a very high regard for him as a military leader—hence I am very loath to chronicle the fact of his removal, and record the alleged reasons for it. But as statements as to the character of the latter have already reached the public from other sources, I no longer hesitate to state what I know on the subject.

It is asserted by those that claim to be well informed on the matter, that Gen. SMITH manifested a spirit of fault-finding speedily resulting in serious misunderstandings and consequent want of harmonious coöperation, very soon after he assumed command under Gen. BUTLER. It is also charged against him, that, from the time his command became connected with the Army of the Potomac near Cold Harbor, until he was released, he likewise showed a disposition to satirize, know better than, and produce difficulties with his direct superiors, that seriously embarrassed Gen. GRANT, and affected the execution of his plans. It is furthermore said, that he himself made exertions, not creditable to him as a man and an officer and incompatible with the interests of the service, to secure higher commands.

The fact that Gen. SMITH had troubles both with Gen. BUTLER and Gen. MEADE, is too notorious in this army to be denied. It was known that there had been for some time hardly any personal and very little official intercourse between him and the Generals mentioned. Of the character of the troubles I know only that those with Gen. BUTLER were of an official, those with Gen. MEADE of a personal nature. But whatever these differences or difficulties may have been, I know Gen. SMITH too well to believe or admit for a moment that they arose from any other motive than ardent zeal for the good of his country and the thorough overthrow of the military power of the rebellion. That zeal may have led him into indiscretions; but if he did commit such they should be judged by his motive. The natural independence of thought and expression of Gen. SMITH—a virtue which becomes often a fault when exercised within the necessary restraints of military life, no doubt had also something to do with bringing on his official difficulties.

As to the allegation that Gen. SMITH entertains unduly ambitious schemes for his personal aggrandisement, and attempted to carry them out to the detriment of the service, it is impossible that there is any foundation for it. I think I am correct in saying that he did believe a removal of certain of the Commanders in both armies required by the interests of the service and necessary for the successful termination of the campaign. But this belief arose from conscientious conviction, and not from selfish wishes and aspirations, however unwarranted it may have been.

That Gen. SMITH is an able officer, I think not even his worst enemies will deny. The loss of his services at this juncture is sadly to be regretted. That they will be lost, at least in the future operations of this army, is certain, for Gen. GRANT removed him from the command of the Eighteenth Corps for cause—sufficient in his opinion for the step—and, as disposed toward him now, seems not likely to give him another command under him. To the credit of Gen. GRANT be it said, that he frankly communicated to Gen. SMITH the motives of his action against him.

Gen. SMITH had just returned from a ten days' sick leave. Upon reporting he received the order of removal. It came altogether unexpected to him. He was very popular in his command, and his departure is almost universally regretted by those that had served under him in this campaign.

List of Wounded Admitted into Field Hospital Eighteenth Army Corps, July 30, 1864.

2d Lieut J W Filkins, 115th New-York—right foot.
2d Lieut Geo W Colbath, G, 9th Maine—left leg.
Capt J McClough, 4th N H—right hand.
2d Lieut M Adams, H, 4th N H—left leg
2d Lieut Jas McWilliams, E, 97th Penn—right arm.
Col S Sammons, 115th N Y—left hip.
1st Lieut L L Marsh, K, 97th Penn—elbow and leg.
1st Lieut Heman Sixby, E, 112th N H—upper lip.
2d Lieut Daniel McVay, A, 76th Penn—right arm.
1st Sergt T K Holt, K, 9th Maine—right hand.
1st Sergt Orrin A Clough, A, 10th N H—shoulder.
John Slater, H, 14th Mass—scalp.
Joseph Norcross, I, 9th Me—neck and head.
Adam Kesigle, C, 76th Penn—breast.
J Dowling, D, 97th N Y.
Israel De Junior, A, 9th Me—both legs
Washington Allen, K, 97th Penn—left thigh.
Corp Chas E Smith, I, 9th Maine—bowels.
David Lindscott, E, 9th Me—left hand.
Smith Harlow, C, 115th N Y—left cheek.
Geo Ruch, E, 112th N Y—nose.
Thos Welstone, C, 4th N H—left shoulder.
Albert McDonald, E, 76th Penn—scalp.
Henry Folsom, D, 9th Me—left arm broken, left side seriously.
Nathan Lane, K, 8th Maine—left thigh.
Chas W Prentice, I, 21st Conn—right fore-arm.
Theodore Peterson, A, 112th N Y—left arm slight.
Garret J Felton, E, 112th N Y—right thigh.
Corp Moses Dinks, D, 11th Conn—left shoulder.
Jeremiah Fisher, D, 76th Pa—left foot.
J Shunk, K, 76th Penn.
R R Roberts, I, 21st Conn.
J McDonald, C, 92d Penn.
J Ordaway, A, 112th N Y.
Sergt J Holley, C, 11th Ct.
B Thackary, H, 115th N Y.
P Huffey, G, 27th Mass.
G Cobb, A, 112th N Y.
A Hedley, I, 40th Mass.
O C Rankins, F, 4th N H.
L Stanley, E, 48th N Y.
J O Huff, E, 9th N J.
J Besett, C, 142d N Y.
A E Stone, H, 115th N Y.
J Rhoe, I, 3d N Y.
W Lemerin, B, 1st N H.
G W Shaller, C, 47th N Y.
Stephen Phipps, A, 9th Me—face.
Corp Wm Leman, H, 58th Penn—face.
Corp Alonzo Chase, I, 4th N H—thigh amp'd.
Benj Gardner, B, 76th Pa—head.
James McDonough, F, 4th N H—thigh.
James McCarthy, E, 142d N Y—hand.
Joseph Hass, B, 9th N J—thigh and hand.
Benj Lintor, B, 9th N J—hip.
Leandre Suprenaint, I, 167th N Y—thigh.
Thomas Solum, K, 10th N H—back.
Corp W T Major, E, 48th N Y—thigh amp'd.
Sergt Geo A Reynolds, G, 4th N H—leg amp'd.
Chas E Philbrick, E, 4th N H—thigh.
Corp Ferret Jones, H, 23d Mass—thigh.
Geo Dukes, 97th Pa—neck.
Corp John Traver, K, 115th New-York—arm amp.
Lemuel Goodwin, F, 8th Maine—arm amputated.
Samuel Langdon, I, 3d New-York—hands.
Edward Cozzett, B, 76th Ohio—side.
Edward Dickinson, K, 97th Pennsylvania—breast.
Jeremiah Brady, A, 11th Connecticut—throat.
John Lynch, C, 47th New-York—leg.
Gardner Williams, D, 112th New-York—shoulder.
Corp Walter Power, D, 47th New-York—legs.
Geo Leonard, A, 48th New-York—shoulder.
Chas Donaldson, H, 112th New-York—leg.
Hiram Lermond, E, 28th Massachusetts—foot.
Corp Daniel Clark, F, 76th Penn—right side.
Corp Jno B Dermert, I, 9th Maine—right leg.
Corp Leonard Target, H, 9th Maine—right cheek.
Corp Fred Conklin, H, 21st Conn—head.
Sergt Rich Horton, H, 169th New-York—head.
John Craney, H, 97th Penn—left knee.
Daniel Sullivan, D, 4th N H—hand.
Corp Gilson Mendall, F, 9th Maine—right leg.
Corp Warren T Noys, H, 9th Me—back and neck.
Thos Mowery, C, 76th Penn—left thigh.
John Edwards, G, 97th Penn—head.
Henry Hattenburg, G, 25th Mass—left shoulder.
1st Sergt W S Underwood, K, 97th Penn—right leg.
Pierre Puinsot, C, 11th Conn—left leg.
J Kahola, D, 1st Mass Art.
Noble P Johnson, H, 25th N C, rebel—left hand, three fingers amputated.
Corp Alexander Reynolds, K, 115th N Y—head.
Sergt Jeremiah Hill, E, 9th Maine, right fore-arm.
Martin W Parsons, F, 148th N Y—left arm.
Abraham McDonald, D, 47th N Y—both shoulders and arm.
E G Towle, H, 4th N H—right wrist.
Martin Condroy, A, 139th N Y—left shoulder.
John Kelly, C, 11th Conn—left leg taken off by shell.
Thomas Hubbard, A, 11th Ct—head.
Albert R Lord, I, 9th Maine right breast.
John Parker, C, 9th Maine—right arm.
Sergt Wm T Burrows, K, 98th N Y—left cheek.
W S Martin, C, 40th Mass.
Sergt J Johnson, G, 142d New-York.
J H Lucas, D, 112th N Y.
G Cloffiidge, G, 76th Penn.
Sergt C M Whitney, A, 4th N H.
B H Barton, F, 76th Penn.
M L Page, F, 9th Me.
J Smith, E, 112th N Y.
J H Hyney, F, 98th N Y.
Corp A J Arnold, C, 98th N Y
J Harwell, C, 47th N Y.
B Muskir, D, 76th Penn.
W Nelson, H, 42d N Y.
W McConnell, H, 142d N Y.
C M Shatluck, H, 142d N Y.
Sergt C T Adams, A, 117th N Y.
A Shalley, G, 76th Penn.
Philip Brochard, C, 48th N Y—face.
Moses H Judkins, I, 9th Me—wrist.
Edwin White, A, 9th Me—side.
Danl Townsend, D, 47th N Y—thigh.
Sergt Robert Smith, I, 76th Penn—arm amp'd.
Joseph Sholtz, F, 76th Pa—thigh.
J B Jones, G, 48th N Y—thigh.
Thos Bold, C, 76th Penn—arm.
Chas R Wells, F, 9th N J—groin.
B F Marks, C, 76th Penn—abdomen.
Sergt Geo Wynn, G, 76th Pa—shoulder.
G W Klines, C, 76th Penn—face.
August Remmer, K, 48th N Y—leg.
Elias A Brant, (Drum-Maj.) 4th N H—thigh amp'd.
Joseph Donham, I, 76th Pa—arm.
Wm Story, B, 112th New-York—hand.
Philip Steif, K, 139th New-York—leg.
John Giles, K, 132d New-York—leg.
Phelix Quinn, K, 47th New-York—thigh and leg.
John Ryan, F, 48th New-York—breast.
Wm Lewis, K, 48th New-York—arm amputated.
Thos Walters, E, 48th New-York—head, arm amp.
Henry Hydom, D, 81st New-York—head.
Sergt Simon Nylzenberg, G, 97th Penn—leg.
Peter Stevens, B, 13th Indiana—side.
2d Lieut Thos Corgriff, F, 97th Penn—sun-stroke.
J Mattrin, G, 76th Penn.

THE HORSES IMPRESSED IN LOUISVILLE.—The following interesting letter is given for the information of those who may feel sore on the subject of horse flesh:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER, LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 29, 1864.

I am instructed by Col. FAIRLEIGH, Post-Commander, with the sanction of Brig.-Gen. ALLEN, Chief Quartermaster, to give vouchers for horses seized by the late impressment not belonging to avowed Secessionists. Those furnishing clear proof of their loyalty will receive, at their option, either their horses back or unconditional vouchers, which will be paid on presentation to the proper Quartermaster. In doubtful cases, vouchers will be given with payment conditioned on proof of loyalty. To loyal men, whose horses have been seized without a certificate of the fact being given, and who may not now be able to find and identify the same, vouchers will be given on a satisfactory showing; and in transferring each of the animals as pass through my hands, the purchases and issues will be balanced, if necessary, by crediting the horses of known rebel sympathizers to loyal men.

CHAS. D. ARMSTRONG,
Capt. 2d Ky. Cav., Post Quartermaster.
—*Louisville Democrat, July 30.*

The New Postal Bill.

POSTAL REFORMS

An examination of the new Postal Bill and accompanying regulations issued by the Post-office Department reveals the following important reforms:

First—The letter-carriers will be appointed and their salaries fixed by the Postmaster-General, as heretofore.

Where letter-carriers are already appointed, their duty is to deliver all letters concerning which there is no positive direction to the contrary.

It is the special duty of postmasters to provide that all letters are regularly, frequently and promptly delivered by the carriers, so that citizens may have no excuse for clinging to the old custom of calling at the post-office. The purpose of the law, providing for a free delivery of letters at the houses of owners, is to promote the public convenience and, at the same time, reduce the labor in post-offices. Postmasters will especially discourage the use of private boxes, and steadily aim at reducing them to the lowest number possible.

In order to facilitate the carriers' work, citizens must be induced to provide letter-boxes at their houses and places of business.

When carriers are not yet employed, postmasters should immediately recommend one or more for appointment—selecting only young, vigorous and reliable men, in whom the people may fully confide.

St. JOHN B. L. SKINNER, Esq., has been placed in charge of this division.

POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

This section is specially designed to encourage parties to purchase postage stamps and stamped envelopes as articles of trade, to be resold, and thus relieve post-offices of the labor connected with making sales in small quantities.

Postmasters will accordingly sell postage stamps in quantities not less than one hundred dollars in value, and stamped envelopes in packages containing not less than five hundred envelopes, at a discount of five per cent. from the face value of stamps and from the current prices of envelopes, including the stamps.

In order to obtain credit for the discount thus allowed, a voucher must be procured in each case, signed by the purchaser and the postmaster, showing the original value of the stamps and envelopes of each denomination, the amount deducted, and the actual amount paid for them.

Postmasters will report monthly to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General the amount of such sales.

Section 8 establishes uniform rates of postage, *without regard to distance*, upon all letters, &c., addressed to foreign countries with which postal arrangements have not been concluded.

Heretofore the United States postage on letters addressed to such countries has varied in amount, according to distance; ten cents, the single rate, having been charged for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles, and twenty cents, the single rate for any distance over 2,500 miles; but in future the United States postage is to be levied and collected at the office of mailing or delivery, *at uniform rates*, as follows:

Ten cents per single rate of half-ounce, on letters.

Two cents each on newspapers; and the established domestic rates on pamphlets, periodicals and other kinds of printed matter.

These rates do not, of course, apply to the correspondence exchanged with foreign countries under existing international postal arrangements.

By the law of March 3, 1863, writers of letters which may remain unclaimed, are enabled to receive them back again without going through the dead letter office. The present law imposes a penalty of ten dollars on any person who refuses to pay the postage on a letter returned to him at his own request, and postmasters are directed to enforce this provision against all persons who may persist in such refusal.

The basis on which salaries will be adjusted is the aggregate compensation of postmasters as derived from commissions, box-rents or other sources. Thus, under the first adjustment, the salaries will be made equal, as nearly as may be, to the compensation heretofore received.

Section 2 contemplates increasing salaries of postmasters in proportion to the increase of their business; also, a reduction of salaries where there is a diminution of business.

Postmasters at offices of the first, second and third classes will be specially notified, before Sept. 30, of the salaries allowed them, respectively, from July 1.

Those of the fourth and fifth classes will receive commissions, as heretofore, and render accounts accordingly, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1864. Their salaries will begin Oct. 1.

THE BILL TO ESTABLISH A POSTAL ORDER SYSTEM,

referred to in the TIMES of the 26th ult., provides:

First—That it shall be the duty of the Deputy Postmaster at every money order office to issue in prescribed form an order for a sum of money, payable by Deputy Postmaster of any other money order office, which the party applying therefor may select. That the Deputy Postmaster issuing such order shall notify the Deputy Postmaster on whom he draws, and that he shall not deliver such order to the applicant unless he first deposit the amount of his order, together with the fee. Penalty for violating this enactment is fixed at not less than $50, nor more than $500.

Second—That said order shall not be valid unless on a printed or engraved form, which forms shall be supplied by the Postmaster-General.

Third—That no money order shall be issued for less than $1 or more than $30, and that the following fees be charged therefor, viz.:

For orders of $1 and not exceeding $10......10 cents.
For orders exceeding $10, not exceeding $20..15 cents.
For orders exceeding $20..........................20 cents.

Fourth—That orders not presented within ninety days from date shall be invalid. Postmaster-General has discretionary power in cases of loss or delay in presentation of orders, on payment of second fee and presentation of certificates.

Fifth—That second orders may be transferred by indorsement and amount collected on identification of indorsee, once only. More than one indorsement shall render an order *invalid*, and require the issue of a new order.

Sixth—Deputy Postmasters are allowed a commission of one-third of the fees received on orders issued; and in addition to this, at the option of the Postmaster-General, one-eighth of one per cent., on gross amount of orders paid at their offices.

Seventh—That Postmasters authorized to issue and pay money orders shall execute official bonds and shall render semi-weekly or daily accounts to the Auditor of Treasury of all moneys received or paid and fees.

An Act to Encourage Immigration.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a Commissioner of Immigration, who shall be subject to the direction of the Department of State, shall hold his office for four years, and shall receive a salary at the rate of $2,500 a year. The said Commissioner may employ not more than three clerks, of such grade as the Secretary of State shall designate, to be appointed by him, with the approval of the Secretary of State, and to hold their offices at his pleasure.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all contracts that shall be made by emigrants to the United States in foreign countries, in conformity to regulations that may be established by the said Commissioner, whereby emigrants shall pledge the wages of their labor for a term not exceeding twelve months to repay the expenses of their emigration, shall be held to be valid in law, and may be enforced in the courts of the United States, or of the several States and Territories; and such advances, if so stipulated in the contract, and the contract be recorded in the Recorder's office in the county where the emigrant shall settle, shall operate as a lien upon any land thereafter acquired by the emigrant, whether under the Homestead Law when the title is consummated or on property otherwise acquired, until liquidated by the emigrant; but not being herein contained shall be deemed to authorize any contract contravening the Constitution of the United States or creating in any way the relation of Slavery or servitude.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That no emigrant to the United States who shall arrive after the passage of this act shall be compulsively enrolled for military service during the existing insurrection, unless such emigrant shall voluntarily renounce under oath his allegiance to the country of his birth, and declare his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be established in the City of New-York an office to be known as the United States Emigrant Office; and there shall be appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an officer for said City, to be known as Superintendent of Immigration, at an annual salary of two thousand dollars; and the said Superintendent may employ a clerk of the first class; and such Superintendent shall, under the direction of the Commissioner of Immigration, make contracts with the different railroads and transportation companies of the United States for transportation tickets, to be furnished to such immigrants, and to be paid for by them, and shall, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Immigration, protect such immigrants from imposition and fraud, and shall furnish them such information and facilities as will enable them to proceed in the cheapest and most expeditious manner to the place of their destination. And such Superintendent of Immigration shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Immigration: *Provided*, That the duties hereby imposed upon the Superintendent in the City of New-York shall not be held to affect the powers and duties of the Commissioner of Immigration of the State of New-York. And it shall be the duty of said Superintendent in the City of New-York, to see that the provisions of the act commonly known as the Passenger Act, are strictly complied with, and all breaches thereof punished according to law.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That no person shall be qualified to fill any office under this act who shall be directly or indirectly interested in any corporation having lands for sale to immigrants, or in the carrying or transportation of immigrants, either from foreign countries to the United States and its Territories or to any part thereof, or who shall receive any fee or reward, or the promise thereof, for any service performed or any benefit rendered to any person or persons in the line of his duty under this act. And if any officer provided for by this act shall receive from any person or company any fee or reward, or promise thereof, for any services performed or any benefit rendered to any person or persons in the line of his duty under this act, he shall, upon conviction, be fined one thousand dollars or be imprisoned, not to exceed three years, at the discretion of a court of competent jurisdiction, and forever after be ineligible to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That said Commissioner of Immigration shall, at the commencement of each annual meeting of Congress, submit a detailed report of the foreign immigration during the preceding year, and a detailed account of all expenditures under this act.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect.

APPROVED, July 4, 1864.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The Rebel Prisoners at Elmira Becoming Defiant—Two Regiments Sent There.

Yesterday morning Gen. SANDFORD received orders from Gov. SEYMOUR, in obedience to which he issued the following special order:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. N. G., Aug. 2, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 34.—The Seventy-seventh, Col. LYNCH, and the Ninety-ninth, Col. O'MAHONEY, will report forthwith to Maj.-Gen. DIX, commanding the Department of the East, for immediate service at Elmira. By order of

Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.
ALEX. HAMILTON, A. Division Inspector.

These regiments were stationed on Governor's Island. Yesterday afternoon they were placed on board transports, conveyed to the depot of the Erie Railroad Company, and forwarded to Elmira. The Fifty-sixth Regiment National Guard, of Brooklyn, also left for the same place.

The reason for sending these troops to Elmira is, that the large number of rebels who have been imprisoned at the Federal barracks at that place, have lately become very defiant, and it seemed probable that unless a stronger guard was placed over them they would make an attempt to escape. These facts coming to the knowledge of Gen. DIX, he made such representations to the Governor as resulted in the two regiments being sent to Elmira, instead of Washington, as was originally intended.

THE NINETY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. N. G.

The following important order has been issued by Col. MAHONY for the benefit of such members of the regiment as were left behind:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE NINETY-NINTH REGIMENT N. G., S. N. Y., Aug. 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS.—All enrolled members of this command are hereby ordered to report to Capt. MORGAN DOHENY, at the regimental Armory No. 161 Crosby-street, to be forwarded at once to their respective companies. The regiment has been detailed for special duty at Elmira, New-York, and Capt. MOHENY will procure transportation to that place for all members of the command who have been left behind. Any member who does not take advantage of this order will be treated as a deserter.

By command of JOHN O'MAHONY,
(Signed) Col. Commanding Regiment.
R. NORRIS, Adjt.
Official: MORGAN DOHENY, Capt.
and Engineer, Ninety-ninth Reg't N. Y. S. N. G.

LINDSEY BLUES.

In obedience to an order from Gen. DIX, Col JOHN N. WILSEY has issued the following order:

LINDSEY BLUES, 102D REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., HEADQUARTERS, MERCER HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 8.—The several companies of this regiment are hereby notified to assemble at headquarters, fully uniformed and equipped, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of proceeding to the encampment at Governor's Island. By order. Col. JOHN N. WILSEY.

HENRY J. WHITE, Adjutant.

Turf Record.

TROTTING AT THE FASHION COURSE, L. I.

TUESDAY, August 2.—Match for $200, mile heats, best three in five, play or pay.

D. Mace entered b. g. Stonewall Jackson, in harness	2	1	1	
R. Walker entered g. m. Lady Shannon, to wagon	1	2	2	Dr.

TIME.

First Heat.	Second Heat.	Third Heat.
2:35.	2:37¾.	2:40.

The attendance at the Fashion Pleasure Grounds, yesterday afternoon, was rather slim. There was, however, a lively interest and much speculation on the result.

It was evident, after scoring for the start, that the grey mare, *Lady Shannon*, was out of order, consequently the betting, which was, previous to the horses appearing on the track, $100 to $50 on the mare, was reversed in favor of the horse, the odds being 5 to 4.

Shannon won the first heat by half a neck only, when the betting still remained $100 to $80. The horse won the second heat, after making three breaks, by a length. Two to one was now offered on *Stonewall Jackson*. For the second heat, the horse took the lead, and continued it to the end, winning easily by one length.

The third heat was also won by *Stonewall Jackson*, when the mare was withdrawn from the contest. The annexed is the summary of the trot at the Fashion Monday last;

TROTTING.—Monday, Aug. 1.—Match for $500, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

P. Reynolds named s. g. Major	2	1	1	1
E. Elliott named b. g. Sam	1	2	2	2

Time—2:54½; 2:57; 2:58½; 3:06.

The Saratoga Races.

FIRST DAY.

The first of the Saratoga races came off yesterday, being for the Traverse stakes, for three year olds to carry 100 pounds; $50 entrance, pay or play; $1,000 added, one and three-quarter miles. There were thirty-two entries, but twenty-seven were withdrawn. The following was the result: *Kentucky*, 1; *Tipperary*, 2; gray colt, by *Eclipse*, 3; *Patti*, 4; *Ringmaster*, 5. *Kentucky* won easily. Betting was heavy; $1,000 to $600 was offered on *Tipperary* against *Kentucky*, and the same on *Kentucky* against *Patti*.

The second race was for $500, for all ages, two mile heats, resulting as follows: *Aldebaran*, 1, 1; *Fleetwing*, 2, 2; both heats won easily; time, first heat, 3:54½; second heat, 3:46¾.

There was a very large attendance—a great number of ladies being among the spectators. The arrangements were admirable, and general satisfaction expressed.

A GREAT MATCH.

A great trotting match, for $10,000 a side, was made at the races at Saratoga yesterday, to come off at the Fashion Course on the first Wednesday in September between *Gen. Butler* and *Robert Fillingham*, two mile heats, in harness.

Cricket Match.

NEW-YORK VS. MANHATTAN CLUBS.

A match between the third eleven of the New-York and the second eleven of the Manhattan Clubs was played at the Bedford Cricket Grounds, Brooklyn, the result being a victory for the Manhattan Club by 41 runs. Score;

NEW-YORK.	Runs.	MANHATTAN.	Runs.
First Innings	53	First Innings	48
Second Innings	63	Second Innings	109
Total	116	Total	157

For New-York, HALL scored 40 runs; NEFF, 24; KNOTT, 16; and WEAVING 13. On the Manhattan side SIMPSON scored 32; SEABRING, 34; and DE WILDE 30 runs.

Thursday and Friday next the first elevens of the New-York and Willow Clubs will play their annual match at Bedford, Brooklyn.

No New Cases of Yellow Fever at Quarantine—Letter to the British Consul.

The Health Officer, Dr. SWINBURNE, reports that no new cases of yellow fever have occurred at Quarantine since the last meeting of the Board of Health Commissioners, and that there is no reason to apprehend any danger of the disease spreading. The following letter from Dr. WALSER to the British Consul at this port, is in reference to granting bills of health to vessels from Nassau, the port from which the *Tehoma* and other vessels having fever on board, cleared:

HOSPITAL SHIP, QUARANTINE, July 28, 1864.

SIR: Inclosed please find a specimen of the bills of health I have received during the past three weeks from every shipmaster coming from Nassau, while their unanimous testimony confirms official reports that *yellow fever prevails as an epidemic* at Nassau.

If it is the desire of Her British Majesty's Government that we should continue to respect bills of health granted by her agents and officers, I would respectfully suggest that the misrepresentations of this JOSEPH BLACK be corrected, and the sanitary condition of the port be fairly and truly represented by official documents from that port.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
THEODORE WALSER, M. D.,
Deputy Health Officer.

To PIERPONT EDWARDS, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at New-York.

BILL OF HEALTH FOR BRIG E. MILLER, CAPT. CROMLEY.

I, the undersigned, Health Officer of the Port and District of Nassau, do hereby certify that there is no disease of a malignant or contagious character at present existing in the Island of New-Providence. Given under my hand and seal, this 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1864,

JOSEPH BLACK, Health Officer.

American Numismatic and Archæological Society.

This Society held its last session for the season at its rooms, Society Library, July 28. DAVID T. VALENTINE, Esq., was unanimously elected an honorary member, and Mr. ISAAC J. GREENWOOD, Jr., chosen to fill the vacancy of Second Vice-President. Various special committees reported favorably. Mr. HANNA, Chairman of Committee on Printing, announced that the new constitution and by-laws were in the hands of the printer and would be ready for distribution in a few weeks. By the adoption, within the past few months, of the new constitution, the society has introduced various long-contemplated improvements into its code, and enlarged its name and sphere to a corresponding degree of usefulness that is already giving promise of great success.

The Secretary read a letter from Gov. LOW, of California, inclosing a copy of the State Seal, and giving a highly interesting history of the same. Some valuable donations to the library and museum, including a rare work published at Leipsic in 1559, presented by Messrs. GROH, HATCH, and others, were acknowledged. The society then adjourned till September, to convene, by special invitation, at the residence of Vice-President PERINE.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUN-STROKES.—CHAS. EVANS, aged about 35 years, was found by Officer MURRAY, of the Fifth Precinct, in Washington-street, near Duane, prostrated by the heat. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.... JANE ANDREWS was found in a helpless condition, by reason of the heat, on the sidewalk in West Broadway, near Thomas-street, and taken to the New-York Hospital.... JOHN SINGER, aged 61 years, residing at No. 486 Ninth-avenue, was prostrated by the heat, at the corner of that avenue and Thirty-seventh-street. He was so much affected that no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

THE TRADES AND THE CITY GOVERNMENT.—Since the large meeting of the iron trade at the Cooper Institute, there has been much interest aroused among the other trades, and other mass meetings will be held to indorse the objects of the Citizens' Association and insure its success. Ward meetings are held nearly every night, and information is being given all classes of citizens as to what are deemed the best interests of the City, and the indications are that party will be pretty much ignored at the next election. The different trades have taken the initiative in the matter of mass meetings, and as soon as the sweltering weather will allow it, each, it is understood, will be represented in succession.

RESIGNATION.—Rev. L. C. LOCKWOOD, the originator of the Union Commission, having secured those competent to manage it, has resigned his Secretaryship to accept the Presidency of the Christian Emigration Union, a new organization to promote organized emigration, under Christian auspices, to the Border and Southern States, and to the West, thus extending the operation of the plan of the Delaware Improvement Association, devised by him a year ago, and now working successfully.

ROBBERY IN GREENWICH-STREET.—A young man, named JAMES O'BRIEN, was arrested yesterday by Officer WALLING, of the Fifth Precinct, on the charge of robbing Mr. WM. COUGHLIN, at the premises No. 354 Greenwich-street, of a watch valued at $45. O'BRIEN was committed for trial.

MORE TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON.—Yesterday morning the steamer *Commodore*, of the Providence line, brought to this City the Sixtieth Massachusetts Regiment of one hundred-days men. The regiment is one thousand strong, and is bound for Washington.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE QUOTA OF KINGS COUNTY UNDER THE COMING DRAFT.—The quota of the Second Congressional District, under the recent call of the President for 500,000 men, is 4,126. The total number enrolled is 24,809. The district comprises the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of the City of Brooklyn, and the towns of New-Lots, Flatbush, Flatlands, New-Utrecht and Gravesend. The quota of the Third Congressional District is 3,574, divided among the different Wards as follows:

First Ward	145	Eleventh Ward	451
Second Ward	255	Thirteenth Ward	513
Third Ward	242	Fifteenth Ward	268
Fourth Ward	287	Nineteenth Ward	160
Fifth Ward	421	Twentieth Ward	434
Seventh Ward	398		
Total			3,574

About 400 men have been enlisted in the Second District, in anticipation of the draft, and 750 men in the Third District.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The regular monthly meeting was held last evening. The special committee on the purchase of a site for School No. 29, reported in favor of securing Freeman's Hall, corner of Columbia and Amity streets, for the purpose. The building is 25 feet front by 100 feet deep, and the price $20,000. The report was adopted. A special committee was appointed to confer with the joint Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors in relation to the appropriation for a schoolhouse in Jackson's Hollow, (District No. 4.) The joint board struck out the amount asked for, and the committee was instructed to represent the necessity of replacing it. A resolution was adopted to purchase a site for School-house No. 9 on the corner of Vanderbilt-avenue and Butler-street. The property is owned by the county, and the price fixed is $5,600. The weather being very warm, the board adjourned after about one hour's session.

LIQUOR SELLING IN BROOKLYN.—The Police of this city have recently been engaged in ascertaining the number of places where spirituous liquors are sold. The following is the result by Precincts:

Forty-first Precinct	240	Forty-sixth Precinct	266
Forty-second Precinct	277	Forty-seventh Precinct	84
Forty-third Precinct	430	Forty-eighth Precinct	50
Forty-fourth Precinct	255	Forty-ninth Precinct	128
Forty-fifth Precinct	499	Fiftieth Precinct	82

Making a total of 2,311 places within the city devoted to the sale of liquors. Of the whole number only 30 are licensed.

ASSISTANT SURGEON IN THE PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE.—Dr. EDWARD MALONE, of the Eastern District, has been appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Provost-Marshal's office of the Third Congressional District, Brooklyn. The business of the Surgeon has increased so much recently that it was found necessary to procure the appointment of an assistant. An average of forty men are passed at this office each day, and perhaps twice that number are rejected.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The annual meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of confirming the assessment rolls, which was done. But little other business of importance was transacted.

Williamsburgh.

DEATH BY SUN-STROKE.—Yesterday forenoon an unknown man, about forty years of age, was overcome by the heat in South Sixth-street, (Eastern District). He was conveyed to the house of Mr. G. VALE, where he died in about an hour. The man is apparently a native of England, is about five feet six inches in height, brown hair and red whiskers. He had on linen coat and pants, no vest, congress gaiters, and mixed socks.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.—There have been several highway robberies and attempts in Brooklyn, E. D., within a short time. On Sunday morning last, a Mr. MEYER, residing in First-street, near Fifth, while returning home, was seized by two men, one of whom held him by the throat while the other took his pocket-book containing about $13.

NEW-JERSEY.

DUMMIES IN JERSEY CITY.—A few weeks since the Common Council of Jersey City adopted an ordinance prohibiting the running of dummy engine cars within the limits after August 1. Subsequently, the board extended the time of running the cars six months, but it failed to become a law, in consequence of having been vetoed by the Mayor. Consequently, since Monday morning, the dummy cars from Bergen Point have ceased running in Jersey City.

A NOVEL SAFEGUARD.—The Erie Railway Company, in order to avoid collision in the Bergen tunnel, when a train has been delayed or stopped, cause to be placed upon the track a small torpedo, the explosion of which warns an approaching train in time to avoid accident.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

James A. Darcy, indicted for a deadly assault, having shown signs of confirmed insanity, the Recorder directed that he be sent to the Lunatic Asylum.....Sarah Farey and Ella Gibson plead guilty to the charge of grand larceny, and were remanded for sentence. ...Anna M. Farher plead guilty to grand larceny and was sent to the State Prison for three years....Catharine Wallace plead guilty of grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.....Dennis Riley plead guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence. Prisoner was indicted for murder, and the evidence before the Coroner's Jury showed that he caused the death of a woman named Lizzie Moore, by beating her about the head with his fist. It is said that some years ago he killed his own wife, by beating her and stamping upon her.

The Grand Jury came in with a large batch of indictments, and, after arraigning some of the prisoners, the court adjourned.

Meeting of Judges to Revise the Rules of Court.

The Judges of the Supreme Court, the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas will meet to-day in Albany, to revise the rules of their several courts. Judges Sutherland, Leonard, Clerk, Robertson and Daly go from this City.

Kings County Supreme Court, Special Term.

Before Judge Lott.

Henry J. Stevens and others vs. William Cornell Jewett.—A motion was made in Special Term yesterday on behalf of the defendant, prominently known as Colorado Jewett, to vacate an order of arrest entered some time since.

The papers submitted to the Court show that in July, 1860, the defendant went to the establishment of Messrs. STEVENS BROTHERS & Co., at No. 222 Pearl-street, New-York, and made a contract with them for a portable steam engine, which he represented that he wanted to use in his mining operations in Colorado. He promised to pay cash on the delivery of the engine, and under this agreement the plaintiff immediately proceeded to carry out the contract. On delivering the engine on board the steamer, JEWETT told the plaintiff that he had a large amount of money in the hands of his banker, WM. PERSON, of Denver City, and proposed to give a draft upon him for the amount. The plaintiffs being ignorant of the character and reputation of defendant, and believing his statements to be true, delivered the engine and accepted the draft. They caused the draft to be immediately presented by the American Express Company, when it appeared that JEWETT had no account with PERSON, no money in his hands, and that they had been defrauded out of their property. The matter was placed in the hands of plaintiffs' counsel, who procured an order of arrest against JEWETT, which was served upon him in June last. He gave security for his appearance, and then gave notice of a motion before Judge LOTT to vacate the order of arrest. The motion was argued by Messrs. D. P. BARNARD and H. C. PLACE for plaintiffs, and by Messrs. GLOVER & DARLING for defendant. The motion was denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 2, 1864.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81..R. 105	22 Nor. & Wor. R.... 110
25,000 U. S. 6s, '81..C. 104⅝	200 Reading R........ 137¼
5,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. 107	1000 do........... 137⅛
1,020 Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct & Apl.... 107	1500 do........... 137
27,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.. 93⅝	100 Mich. Cen. R...... 138
40,000 Ohio & Miss. C. 51⅛	200 do........... 137⅛
10,000 do.........b10 51¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R... 89⅛
10,000 do........... 51½	100 do........... 89¼
2,000 Erie 4th M. Bs. 120	200 do........... 89¾
6,000 M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B....... 138	200 do.........b3 89⅛
3,000 C. & N. W. 1st M. ex. int....... 103	500 Ill. Cen. Scrip..... 129
50 Park Bank........ 137⅛	400 Clev. & Pitts. R... 112⅛
50 Bank of Comr'ce. 106½	400 do.........b10 112⅜
5,000 Amer. Gold..... 256	200 do........... 112⅜
100 Canton Co....... 37	1500 do........... 112¼
100 do.........b30 37⅝	45 Cle., Col. & Cin R. 170
100 Penn. Coal Co..... 223	150 Chi. & N. W...... 56
200 Cum. Coal Pref... 61	200 do........... 56⅛
600 Amer. Coal Co.... 90	800 do........... 56¾
50 Minn. Min. Co.... 39	200 do.........b10 57
100 Can Cop. Co...... 4⅛	100 do.........b20 57
150 Quick. Min. Co.... 79¼	36 Chi. & N. W. Pref. 89⅛
600 do........... 79⅛	500 do........... 89¾
100 do.........s30 79¼	700 do........... 90
100 do.........s30 79½	100 do........... 90¼
200 Mar. Min. Co...... 47	400 do........... 90⅛
100 do........... 46	300 Chic. & R. I. R... 113⅛
100 do........... 45⅛	400 do........... 113¾
200 do........... 45½	200 do.........b3 113⅞
25 N. Y. Cen. R..x-d 130¼	500 do.........b3 114
120 do........... 130⅛	100 Mil. & P. Du C.... 68¾
300 Erie Railway..... 112	76 Ch., B. & Quin.... 130
900 do........... 112⅛	10 Del., Lack. & West. 265
100 Erie Pref......... 110⅛	600 P., F. W. & C..... 115
200 Hud. Riv. R...... 128	200 do........... 115¼
400 do........... 129	300 do........... 115⅛
100 do........... 129¼	200 do.........b10 116
500 do........... 129⅛	100 do.........s10 115⅛
	106 Chi. & Alt. Pref... 96⅛
	100 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.. 67

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81..C. 106¼	100 Cleve. & Pitts..... 112⅛
6,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. 107⅛	100 do........... 112¼
45,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.. 94⅛	400 do........... 112⅜
50,000 Ohio & M. Cer.. 52	150 Chic. & R. I. R.... 113⅛
10,000 do........... 51¾	200 do........... 113⅜
200 Cumb. Coal Pr. b10 61¾	100 Chi. & N. W...... 57⅛
100 Canton Co........ 38	350 do........... 57¼
50 Erie Railway..... 112⅛	200 do........... 57
200 do........... 112¼	100 do........... 57⅛
100 M. S. & N. I...... 89¾	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref... 90
500 Hud. River R..... 131	300 do........... 90¼
100 do.........b10 131	100 Cleve. & Tol. R... 135
200 do........... 130⅛	200 do........... 134
300 do........... 130¼	500 P., F. W. & C..... 116
1000 Reading R....... 136⅛	500 do........... 116¼
200 Mich. Cen. R...... 139	100 do.........b30 117
100 Ill. C. R. Scrip.... 129	583 Chi., Bur. & Q. R. 130
100 do........... 129¼	50 Mil. & Pr. du C.... 69
100 do........... 129⅛	

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$20,000 Ohio & Miss. C. 51¼	500 M. S. & N. I. R.... 89⅛
30,000 do........... 51⅛	100 do.........s3 89⅛
30,000 do.........b3 51¼	200 do........... 89⅜
20,000 do.........btw 51⅛	100 do.........s3 89⅜
800 Erie Railway..... 112⅜	100 do.........b3 89⅛
100 do.........s3 112⅜	200 do........... 89¼
200 do.........c 112⅜	300 Chi. & R. I. R.... 113⅝
900 do.........b5 112⅜	500 do.........b3 113⅝
200 do.........s3 112¼	100 do.........c 113⅛
400 Hudson Riv. R s3 131	400 do.........b3 113⅛
100 do.........b10 131¼	200 do.........s3 113⅜
100 do........... 131	200 do.........b4 113⅜
100 do.........b3 131¼	100 Chic. & N. W..... 57
200 Reading R....... 137	300 do........... 56¾
200 do.........c 136⅞	100 do.........b3 56¾
200 do.........b3 137	100 do........... 56⅝
100 Ill. Cen. R....x-d 129	100 do.........s3 56⅛
100 do.........b3 129	100 do........... 56⅛
200 Cleve. & Pitts..... 112¾	500 Chi. & N. W. Pref.. 90
400 do........... 112½	100 do.........b30 91
400 do.........b3 112⅝	100 Cum. Coal Co..... 61¼
200 do........... 112⅝	100 do.........b3 61⅜
200 do.........c 112⅛	100 do.........b10 61½
200 do.........s6 112¾	200 do.........s3 61¼
400 do.........btw 112⅜	550 Quicks. M. Co.... 80
200 do.........b4 112⅝	100 do.........s3 80
100 Canton Co....... 37⅛	900 do.........b3 80
100 Mariposa M. Co... 46½	100 do........... 79⅞
400 do.........b3 47	100 do.........b5 80
1000 Bucks Co. L. Co. ⅝	

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000 O. & M. Cer.... 52	500 Chi. & R. Isl...... 113
10,000 do........... 51⅝	100 do.........b3 113
10,000 do........... 51⅛	200 Chic. & N. W. R.... 56¾
800 Erie Railway..... 112	100 do.........s3 56⅝
100 M. S. & N. I. R... 89¾	100 do.........s3 56¾
200 do........... 89⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr..b3 90⅛
700 do........... 89	300 P., Ft. W. & C.... 116
100 Ill. Cen. R....x-d 128⅞	100 Cum. Coal......s3 61
300 do........... 129	100 do.........s3 61¼
200 do.........b3 129	100 do.........b5 61⅛
300 do.........s3 128⅞	200 Quick. M. Co..... 80
100 do.........b3 129⅛	100 Mariposa M. Co... 47¼
100 do.........b5 129	300 do.........s3 47
300 Clev. & Pitts...s3 112¾	100 do.........b15 47⅜
300 do.........s3 112¾	100 do........... 47⅛
300 do.........b5 112⅛	

TUESDAY, Aug. 2—P. M.

There is an improved feeling to-day in the Stock and Money markets, while the price of Gold and rates of Exchange are steady, notwithstanding the confirmation of the repulse of Gen. GRANT before Petersburgh. The truth of the market for Exchange appears to be that the large amount and great variety of Bills offering on Europe, for a fortnight or three weeks past, hold the rates from 2@2½ ⅌ cent. within the point at which Gold can be shipped and drawn against to a fair Bankers' profit. The Exports of Domestic Produce continue to swell our weekly returns while the constant demand for United States 5.20 Bonds adds to the supply of Exchange. The Export list, for the week past, made up this afternoon, presents an aggregate of nearly *eight millions and a quarter*, making for the past three weeks over twenty-four millions dollars. The proportion of foreign merchandise reëxported is about 15 ⅌ cent.

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the enormous amount of $8,236,012, against only $3,358,498 same week last year. Included in the week's exports were produce and merchandise to the value of $2,319,452 to Liverpool, $1,581,906 to London, $786,479 to Bremen, and $476,318 to Havre, as the largest items of the return.

The Secretary of the Treasury passed through the City last evening, on his way to his home in Portland. He neither contemplated nor attempted any new negotiations for Money in this market, and the rumor of yesterday of a peremptory sale of the reserved $33,000,000 of the 1881 Loan was wholly unauthorized. This Stock recovered a good part of Monday's decline, and the 5.20s advanced from 106½ to 107½ ⅌ cent. The Railways are from 1 to 2 ⅌ cent. better than the lowest sales of yesterday.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made on the general market. The price of Gold 257½, as against 257⅞ on Monday, P. M. The market for the Government Securities and the Railway Speculatives left off firm in prices, but not very active for the latter:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1861	105	106¼	Mich. Central	138¾	138¾
U. S. 5-20's	106⅜	107¼	Mich. Southern	88	89
N. Y. Central	128¾	129⅜	Illinois Cen.	127⅞	129
Erie	111⅞	112	Pittsburgh	110⅝	112⅞
Erie Preferred	109⅞	110	Fort Wayne	113¾	116
Hudson	127⅞	130¼	Rock Island	111⅞	113
Canton	36⅞	37⅞	Reading	135⅝	136¼
Treas. Cer., new	94	94⅞	Quicksilver	78	80
Toledo	129⅞	133	Cum'land Coal	60	61¾
Northwest	53¾	56⅞	Mariposa	46	47⅞
Ohio & M. Certfs	49⅞	51⅝	N. West Pref.	88⅞	90

The Railway Mortgages keep very firm and in good request. The following were the bids to-day:

N. Y. Cen. 6s..........120	Al. & T. H. 2d In..... 83
N. Y. Cen. '87.........115	Chi. & N. W. S. F.....111
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....132⅞	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds...101⅞
Erie 3ds, '83..........127	Chi. & N. W. 1sts.....102⅞
Erie 4ths, '80.........120	Del., L. & W. 1sts....120
Erie 5ths, '88.........118	Tol. & Wab. 1sts.....101
Buff., N. Y. & E., '77...115	Tol. & Wab. Ext...... 86½
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73..110	Tol. & Wab. 2ds...... 86
Mich. C. '69 & '72.....132	Clev. & Tol. S. F.....115
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82..138	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts..127
Chi. B. & Quincy.......136	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds..110
Ill. Cen., '75.........131	Miss. & Mo. L. G...... 61⅞

The Mississippi and Missouri Land Grants, quoted at only 61½ ⅌ cent., will resume cash Dividends on the 1st of November, according to the arrangement assented to in the Winter of 1863.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'...........108	Metropolitan.........116
Merchants' Exchange 97	Corn Exchange......105
State of New-York..114	Continental..........101
Commerce...........106	Park.................137
American Exchange.114⅞	

The August half-yearly Dividend of the Ocean Bank is 4 ⅌ cent., and of the Manhattan Bank 5 ⅌ cent.

The Shipments of Corn by the Consolidated Corn Company of Pennsylvania, for week ending

July 30—tons	8,625
Previously	106,446
Total tonnage for season	115,071

The averages of the First National Bank of the City of New-York for the month of July were as follows: Loans, $3,980,560; Deposits, $4,851,689; Lawful Money, $1,051,881; Circulation, $277,300.

The Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad Company yesterday paid their half-yearly dividend of 4 ⅌ cent. on the First Preference Shares of the Road. Into this Stock the mortgages of the Company are convertible for ten days after each half-yearly dividend. These mortgages bear only 7 ⅌ cent. a year, and they are liable to be paid off *at par* by draft for the Sinking Fund on the 1st of October and 1st of April, while the Preference Stock, into which they are convertible, command 18@20 ⅌ cent. premium. Under such advantages the process of conversion is going on rapidly, and for the sufficient reason, that as the amount of Bonds outstanding is reduced, the chances of their being drawn for reimbursement at par are multiplied.

Mr. ROBERT PARDOW, Jr., with Messrs. WILLIAM and JOHN O'BRIEN, has been admitted to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange Board. This young gentleman, being a nephew of the Messrs. O'BRIEN, the Board paid the house the unusual compliment of an unanimous election of their nominee.

The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and preceding week:

	Last week.	This week.	
Capital	$13,290,423	$13,294,075	Inc..$3,652
Loans	39,271,148	39,277,980	Dec..690,468
Specie	5,962,250	3,962,385	Inc... 135
Legal-Tender	11,332,963	12,203,729	Inc...870,766
Deposits	36,031,259	36,520,768	Inc...439,509
Circulation	2,225,207	2,249,226	Inc.. 24,019

The business to-day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, was as follows: Total receipts, $494,733 16, including for Customs $95,000; Total payments, $2,013,195 91; Total balance, $13,702,071 50.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GOVERNMENT POPULAR LOAN.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

FISCAL AGENT FOR NEW-YORK,

is receiving subscriptions for THE NEW 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, and continues to receive subscriptions for the 10-40 GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

The 7 3-10 Treasury Notes have semi-annual coupons, and are dated Aug. 15. Parties paying for them before that day will deduct the interest to that date, and those paying after the 15th of August will add the back interest.

The most liberal commission will be allowed to subscribers. The notes are 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s and will be delivered here as promptly as they are received from Washington.

S. C. THOMPSON,
President First National Bank,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing* 5-20 *Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ NEW 7 3-10 LOAN AND TEN-FORTY BONDS.
TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
Will receive subscriptions for the New 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which will be dated Aug. 15, with semi-annual coupons, and issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. Parties subscribing will be allowed interest to Aug. 15, and the commission allowed by Government of $2 50 on each $1,000. The Ten-Forty 5 per Cent. Bonds date from March 1, and 50 per cent. premium for gold interest. Payments must be made in Legal-Tenders or National Bank Notes. D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

☞ EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 650 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, and allow the full commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.
10-40 bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

☞ UNITED STATES SIXES OF 1881.
50's, 100's, 500's and 1,000's, for sale by
THOMPSON BROTHERS,
Corner of Wall and Broadway.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 18 bbls. Ashes, 14,351 bbls. Flour, 345 bbls. and 24 bags Corn Meal, 63,747 bushels Wheat, 25,569 bushels Corn, 15,092 bushels Oats, 2,065 pkgs. Provisions, 343 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls., in lots, at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet at unsettled prices.

COTTON—Is more inquired for at buoyant prices. Middlings, $1 64@$1 65 ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last 2,300 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, to-day, and desirable lots have been quoted somewhat firmer, the market closing tamely. Sales since our last amount to 16,700 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 10@$9 60; poor to choice Extra State at $9 75@$10 50, chiefly at $10@$10 25, and for September delivery at $11@$11 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10 10@$10 75 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western, ⅌ bbl.	$9 10	@$9 60
Extra State	9 75	@10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 65	@12 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping b'ds	10 10	@10 75
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	10 80	@12 75
Extra Genesee	10 60	@12 25
Poor to choice extra Missouri	11 00	@14 00

Southern Flour is more active and very firm. Sales since our last, 2,650 bbls., at $10 35@$11 15 for poor to good, and $11 15@$14 for good to choice extra brands ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing rather better: sales 700 bbls. extra at $9 85@12 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including fine and superfine at from $8@$10 60—the latter a fancy price—⅌ bbl. Sales, 150 bbls. Corn Meal is quiet, to-day, closing at $7 90@$8 for Jersey, and $8 40@$8 50 for Brandywine ⅌ bbl.; sales 180 bbls.

FRUIT—All kinds have been lightly dealt in, at firmer quotations.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in very moderate request, at irregular prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, chiefly for export, at somewhat firmer prices for prime parcels, especially of Spring. Sales have been made since our last of 171,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Amber Western at $2 58@$2 62½; Red Western at $2 50@$2 57; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $2 42@$2 45, the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club at $2 28@$2 42; Chicago Spring at $2 23@$2 40, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been unsettled to-day; the demand has been less active. Sales since our last, 117,000 bushels, at $1 57½@$1 59½, chiefly at $1 58, for inferior to very choice mixed Western, and $1 52½@$1 56 for unsound, and $1 80 for choice White, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues quiet and nominal, at $1 95@$1 98 ⅌ bushel. Oats are in limited demand, at drooping prices. We quote Canada at $1@$1 02; Western at $1 01@$1 02; State at $1 01@$1 02, cash, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River is in less request at $1 20@$1 30 for Government and shipping, and $1 65@$1 80 for small lots for City use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand at 15c.@29c., for poor to prime, and 30c.@31c. for very choice, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Are dull and unsettled.

LEATHER—Is in moderate request and held firmly.

METALS—Are quiet at irregular quotations.

LUMBER—The demand is fair and prices are well supported. In Albany, according to the *Argus*, receipts have been rather light for the week, but have been of kinds wanted to make up an assortment, which is now good with a fair supply. Sales have been rather active for this season of the year, at full rates of our quotations. Spruce and hemlock have advanced again, under apprehension of a short stock, and unless canal and lake freights are reduced to the prices before the canal breaks, there will have to be a further advance in pine and other woods to cover cost. Receipts during the fourth week in July:

Boards and Scantling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. feet.	Staves, lbs.
5,212,222	742	10,900	2,703,600
Total for the season to date:			
89,002,195	6,187	207,376	39,444,198

MOLASSES—The market is dull; prices are essentially unaltered. Stock of all kinds, 13,917 hhds. and 3,883 bbls., the latter all New-Orleans.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive, including Spirits of Turpentine at $3 40@$3 60 ⅌ gallon. Tar at $18@$20 ⅌ bbl. Resin at $41 50@$56 ⅌ 280 lbs.

OILS—Continue quiet at our quotations. Crude Whale at $1 53@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 32½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 72½@$1 80; No. 1 Lard at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 51c.@51½c.; Refined Petroleum at 85c.@88c., free, and 82½c.@83½c., in bond, ⅌ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending Aug. 1.—The market is very quiet. The only transactions we have to record for the week are two parcels of Sperm—170 bbls.—at $2 30 for manufacturing, and 100 do., at same price, for export.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1864	41,645	50,646	565,500
Same time last year	43,535	40,970	318,850

[*Whaleman's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good request, partly on speculation, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales since our last 8,400 bbls., at $40@$40 25 for New Mess, and $42 50 for August delivery, and $43 for September delivery, and $35 50@$36 for Old Mess; $36@$37 for Prime Mess, and $35 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 17c.@18½c. for Hams, 23c. for bagged do., and 14½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb.; sales of 120 packages. Bacon is active and nominal. Lard is in lively demand and buoyant; sales since our last, 4,800 tierces and bbls., at 19½c.@21c., the latter a fancy price, and for August delivery at 22c.@22½c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues in limited demand at $27@$30 for Mess, $19@$24 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Country Mess, ⅌ lb.; sales 150 bbls, Prime Mess at $32@$34 50; India Mess, $43 ⅌ tierce. Sales, 250 tierces and bbls. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand at 37c.@43c. for poor to prime, and 45c.@47c. for choice State, and 35c.@43c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in limited request at 16c.@24c. ⅌ lb.

Stock in the Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	Aug. 1, 1864.	July 1, 1864.	Aug. 1, 1863.
Clear	854	953	362
Mess	131,461	106,436	120,786
Thin Mess	4,965	3,964	6,407
Prime Mess	26,772	26,127	20,619
Flank	51	52	253
Prime	1,928	2,999	15,965
Rumps	583	308	1,006
Refuse Mess	5,652	5,532	18,066
Refuse Prime Mess	1,118	1,848	5,561
Refuse Prime	178	281	1,612
Other refuse	1,707	1,617	2,975
Uninspected	8,433	25,993	42,940
Grand total bbls	183,702	176,092	236,614

BEEF.

Repacked Mess	12,290	12,272	8,452
Repacked Chicago Mess	14,648	13,582	7,770
Railroad Beef	451	548	166
Refuse Mess	1,364	1,296	3,097
Refuse Prime	—	—	11
Other Refuse	162	146	1,202
Tierces Prime Mess	2,097	5,633	621
Country Mess	2,917	3,271	9,083
Country Prime	173	232	937
Uninspected tcs	—	—	50
Uninspected bbls	3,969	339	2,448
Grand total, tcs. and bbls	38,071	37,319	33,858

SUGARS—Continue inactive at irregular prices. Sales since our last, 360 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 19½c.@21½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been quiet at 23½c.@29c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 80,000 lbs., at 19¼c.@19½c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—The movements in this line, during the past month, Messrs. M. RADER & SON notice thus: "Business at the commencement of the month, owing to the 4th of July festivities, was rather quiet; but a strong inquiry for Tobacco suitable for Regie orders, and for Clarksville sorts coming in, as large an extent of business was done as the offerings, which continued limited, admitted of, and continued throughout the month, although somewhat modified by the large falling off in the value of gold. For lower grades we had little inquiry for most part of the month, until the close of it, when several large parcels were taken off the market, chiefly for Spain, so that we close it with all sorts well sustained. The sales of the month are full up to 8,500 hhds., of which nearly 3,000 hhds. for Regie orders, 2,000 hhds. Clarksville, 2,000 hhds. low grades for the Mediterranean, and direct shipments to England and the Continent, have also been large. Receipts and stocks on hand, compared with last year, stand as follows:

Receipts.	hhds.	Stocks on hand.	hhds.
1863	67,833	1863	50,320
1864	55,947	1864	29,252

The apprehensions caused by a very severe drought all over the country, have only been partially relieved by timely rains in some sections. That the crops must be affected by various causes previously stated, as well as by this, there is no doubt. However, the high prices obtained for our staple must naturally stimulate every exertion to make as much of a crop as possibly can be done under the circumstances, and to what extent these efforts will succeed depends now on the weather and what working forces can be obtained to take care of the crops.

Ruling quotations during the month were;

Lugs, ⅌ lb..14½c.@21c.	Good do....24c.	@38c.
Com. Leaf..17c. @25c.	Fine do.....31c.	@45c.
Medium do..20c. @30c.	Selections...37c.	@52½c.

On the subject of Spanish Leaf there is little left for us to say. The trade in this article has become entirely; almost, of a retail character, and little prospect of an active demand for the future. The sales for consumption were about 450 bales Havana fillers, from $1 15@$1 30; reshipments, 1,742 bales; sold for export, 13 bales Cienfuegos, 35c., in bond. In Seed Leaf Tobacco little is doing by the trade. A couple of large lots of Ohio Seed Leaf were taken up on speculation at the time when gold ruled at the extreme rate. The home trade is very quiet, most of the manufactories having stopped working until the effect of the new Tax Bill, which went into force on July 1, is more fully known. The export inquiry is chiefly for fine wrappers, which holders are not inclined to sell alone, and for round lots the news from the other side is not favorable. We quote running lots:

Connecticut.....34c.@40c.	New-York St'e..20c.@30c.
Pennsylvania...18c.@24c.	Ohio.............15c.@20c.

Manufactured Tobacco is quiet, caused principally by the delay of regulations for shipment under the new tax law, while for home trade the demand has fallen off almost entirely for the time being. Of old stock there is yet considerable on hand, but a large portion of it turns out in unmerchantable order, and prices have not advanced materially, even on the sound portion of it. We quote:

"Sound old stock, 5's, 10's and ½ lbs., 55c.@68c., tax paid.

Sound old stock, Navy lbs. and ½ lbs., 62½c.@72½c., tax paid.

Bright and natural leaf, old and new, 75c.@$1 75, tax paid.

New work, 5's, 10's and ½ lbs., 45c.@55c., in bond."

WHISKY—Sales since our last 2,100 bbls., at $1 73@$1 75 ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—The business in this market in July Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING notice thus: "During the month of July the Wool market was very quiet. The new clip is coming forward slowly, and the stock of last year's clip has become very light. The prices obtained in the Eastern markets are no higher than the advanced rates in the interior. The attention of the trade continues in favor of Domestic Wool, the prices of which being below the cost of Foreign Fine Wools, under the new tariff, and with the high exchange, operate against the importations of wool. Pulled Wool is in light stock, and held firmly at our quotations. California, Texas and Mexican wools are but little in quantity on sale, but continue in fair demand. As there are but few transactions in Foreign Wools at present, because of the high rate of exchange principally, and the high duties have interfered with the importation of the necessary supply and selection, our quotations are nominal. Fine Foreign Wools have been remarkably quiet, and sales very small and unimportant. Medium Foreign Wools have remained neglected, and sales have not been sufficient to establish prices. Low Foreign Wools, the stock of which being much lighter than in former years, have met with some inquiry; but little, however, was sold, as buyers are waiting and hoping for a considerable decline of the rates of exchange and gold. At the present rates of exchange, and the excessive duties, the cost of Wools are enormous, and late arrivals all went *into bond* to enable owners to reëxport them. The high duties on Wool will prove to be injurious to all who may be interested, in the long run; and that period is, without doubt, not far distant. The last accounts from Europe give higher prices, with prospects for a further advance, as the consumption of Wool is increasing enormously, and we may witness considerable shipments from here, should Exchange continue so very high. There is nothing definite about Scoured Wools paying three times the duty, by the new tariff, and the Government ought to explain it properly and speedily. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1862 were 88,801 bales—37,347,513 lbs.; the imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1863 were 108,841 bales—48,881,361 lbs.; the imports of Wool into New-York, from Dec. 23, 1863, to June 27, 1864, were 83,163 bales—38,015,430 lbs.; the imports of Wool into New-York for the month ending July 25, 1864, were 5,100 bales—2,059,328 lbs.

PRICE CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW YORK, AUG. 1, 1864.

	cents ⅌ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece	100@106
Saxony fleece / Full blood fleece	96@100
¾ and ¾ blood fleece / Native and ¼ fleece / Common fleece	95@100
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	108@115
Saxony fleece / Full blood fleece	100@103
½ and ¾ blood fleece / Native and ¼ fleece / Common fleece	100@103
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	90@100
Full blood fleece / ½ and ¾ blood fleece	85@95
Native and ¼ fleece / Common fleece	80@85
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	95@100
Unwashed	65@75
California.	
Washed fleece	80@90
Unwashed fleece, fine / Unwashed fleece, medium	55@66
Unwashed fleece, coarse	33@50
PULLED WOOL.	
New-York City, Extra	87@95
New-York City, Super	85@90
New-York City, No. 1	64@70
New-York City, No. 2	20@25
Country, Extra	100@110
Country, Super	95@104
Country, No. 1	70@85
Country, No. 2	22@30
Lambs	90@100
Tub Washed	100@115
Western, limed pulled wool	80@90

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s.@2s. 3d.; 21,000 bushels Wheat at 8d.; 100 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d.; 50 tons Oil Cake at 20s.; 200 tons Copper Ore at 22s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 14,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d.; 300 boxes Bacon at 35s.; 200 pkgs. Butter and 500 boxes Cheese at 30s. For London, 3,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d.; 7,000 bushels Wheat at 7½d.; also, by steamer, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d.; 250 hhds. Tobacco and 200 casks Furs at 35s. For Glasgow, 14,000 bushels Wheat at 8d.@8½d.; 125 tcs. Lard at 25s. For Bristol, 3,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. For Bremen, 100 tons Logwood at 25s., and 50 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, August 1, 1864, } Two o'clock P. M. }

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members;

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce.

The minutes of the meetings held July eighteen, twenty-one and twenty-five were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of Patrick Lynch for compensation for loss of horse.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Joyce—

Petition of the Pastor of the German Evangelical Church, of Bloomingdale, for remission of Croton water tax on church property.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to erect a temporary tower in Twenty-second-street, between First and Second avenues, and place the bell now on the Gouverneur-street Market upon the said temporary tower.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies,

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Quinn to erect a stand for the sale of newspapers and periodicals on the southeast corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Stephen J. Doyle to erect a tent for the purpose of recruiting in the City Hall Park, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to deliver to the Janitor of the New-York Free Academy two hundred loads of street manure, to be used on the grounds of said institution.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Riley—

Whereas His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, has issued his proclamation for a draft to take place on the fifth day of September next; and

Whereas the quota of the City and County of New-York, under said draft, is about twenty-three thousand men; and

Whereas, it is a well-known fact that other States and counties are giving much larger bounties than the County of New-York, thereby lessening the chances of securing sufficient volunteers to fill our quota; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York be and they are hereby respectfully requested to increase the bounty.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the northeast corner of Second-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place two gas-lamps, and cause the same to be lighted, in front of the Methodist Church in Forty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Price moved that the Committee on Finance be dismissed from the further consideration of report of said committee in favor of adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Isaac Geery for the sum of two hundred and thirty-six dollars and ninety-six cents as a donation, to enable him to pay in part an assessment of five hundred and thirty-three dollars and ninety two cents on his property in Canal-street, for building a sewer in Canal-street, between Baxter and Mulberry streets, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of the Committee on Belgian Pavement, to pave with Belgian or trap-block pavement Bleecker-street, between the Bowery and Broadway.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Riley—

Resolved, That Vestry-street, from Washington to West street, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half of the expence to be borne by the City and the remainder by the property owners, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that two gas-lamps be placed opposite each of the entrances to the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard, State of New-York, on Fourteenth-street, forthwith.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Walter Roome for the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars, for music furnished parade of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, on the occasion of the reception of the Eighty-first, Ninety-sixth and Ninety-eighth Regiments, the amount to be taken from the appropriation set apart for that purpose.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution, that Joseph W. Fouck be appointed Commissioner of Deeds in place of Richard Scott, deceased.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be requested to deliver five thousand loads of street manure to the Department of Public Charities and Correction.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Michael McDermott to erect an awning in front of his premises on the northeast corner of Thirty-second-street and Tenth-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Thomas Murray to keep a small stand on the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Petition of property owners and residents of Sixth Ward, to have nuisance abated, caused by chimney of packing-box factory, numbers one hundred and twenty-four and one hundred and twenty-six West-street.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to the City Inspector, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that crosswalks be laid at the intersections of One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets and Avenue A; also, at the intersections of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and First-avenue; also, at the intersections of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue; also, at the intersections of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street and Second-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from the Eleventh to Twelfth-avenue, be curbed, guttered and flagged under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Twenty-first-street, between the Fifth and Sixth-avenues, be renumbered under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from the Seventh avenue, to connect with the sewer in Fifth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, from the Fourth-avenue, to connect with the sewer now in Third-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Resolution that Forty-second-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, be repaired, forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the well on the Tenth-avenue, near Seventy-fourth-street, be cleaned out and repaired, and a pump erected thereon, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Tenth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street, be repaired forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that Forty-seventh-street, from Broadway to Tenth-avenue, be repaired forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Charles Alpe to place a sign across the street in front of his premises, number four hundred and seventy-two Ninth-avenue, the said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that permission be given to Levi Apter to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number four hundred and thirteen Washington-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to John P. Acker to erect a shed on the bulkhead and pier between Watts and Hoboken streets, the work to be done entirely at his own cost and expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolution, that permission be given to Messrs. Baker & Babcock to lay an earthen drain-pipe from their premises, number one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and twenty-seven Hudson-street, to connect with sewer in Beach-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Harvey & Haviland to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number ten Fulton-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to John Butler, Jr., President of the Belt Railroad Company, to erect an awning in Second-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, for the accommodation of the passengers, the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution that permission be given to Patrick Conway to erect a tent in the City Hall Park, for the purpose of recruiting, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Edger Sarak to erect a movable awning projecting from the front of premises number five hundred and twenty Broadway, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to have Eighth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street, repaired forthwith: also to have Forty-fourth-street, from Seventh to Ninth-avenue, repaired; also, Forty-fourth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to rebuild and widen the pier at the foot of Laight-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resignation of Justin D. White as a Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution that Edgar Williams be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds for the City and County of New-York, in place of Justin D. White, resigned.

By Board of Aldermen, resignation accepted and resolution adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Communication from the City Inspector, relative to the necessity for convening the Board of Health to abate existing nuisances, with resolution that a Special Committee of three members from each Board be appointed, to wait upon His Honor the Mayor and request his reasons for declining to convene the Board of Health in the present emergency.

By Board of Aldermen, resolution adopted, and Aldermen Ryers, Jeremiah and Kelly appointed such committee on the part of that Board.

Which was concurred in.

Subsequently the President appointed Councilmen Brandon, Jaques and Webster such Special Committee on the part of the Board of Councilmen.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Brice called up General Order number three hundred and sixty, being a communication from the Comptroller, with draft of ordinance, making additional appropriations for 1864.

Councilman Brice moved to strike from the ordinance the appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the market.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Hayes, Jaques, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—10.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Schaefer—12.

The ordinance was then lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healey, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Hayes, Cook, Brandon—6.

Councilman Hagerty moved that said vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Healy called up General Order number three hundred and fifty-seven, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. S. Briggs, for the sum of six hundred and forty dollars, for coaches furnished to the Committee on Roads; also, to the Committee on Markets; also, to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies; also, to the Committee on Streets; also, to the Committee on Ferries; also to the Committee on National Affairs; also to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips; also to the Committee on Lands and Places; also to the Clerk of the Common Council for distributing books and ordinances.

Councilmen Houghtalin moved that said resolution be laid over.

Which was carried.

Councilman Opdyke called up General Order number three hundred and forty-six, being a report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin Woods for the sum of sixty-nine dollars and ninety-four cents ($69 94,) being the amount of his personal tax for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, which was erroneously assessed, and charge the same to the account of Donations and Charities.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald—21.

Negative—Councilman Joyce—1.

Councilman Hagerty called up General Order number three hundred and sixty-two, being a resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a new tender for the use of Engine Company number Nine.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Councilman Schaefer called up General Order number three hundred and seventy-six, being a report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to extend the time three months for the completion of the contracts for building house for the use of Engine Company number Twenty-four, also house for Hose Company number Eleven.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Riley, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilmen Hagerty, Hayes, Webster—3.

Councilman Keenan called up General Order number three hundred and twenty-eight, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Walter Roome for the sum of one hundred and sixty-five dollars; also in favor of C. S. Grafulla, for the sum of two hundred and sixty dollars, for music furnished on the reception of the Russian officers, as per bills hereto annexed.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Councilman Brandon called up General Order number two hundred and ninety-nine, being a report of Committee on Sewers in favor of adopting resolution that the sewer in Lexington-avenue be continued from its present termination, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, to the sewer in Thirty-eighth-street, said sewer to be constructed under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Councilman Koster called up General Order number three hundred and seventy-three, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavement in favor of adopting resolution that Houston-street, from Lewis-street to the East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half at the expense of the owners of property and one-half at the expense of the City, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilmen Riley—1.

Councilman Joyce called up General Order number three hundred and fifty, being a report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Forty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Ninth-avenue, be repaved, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Councilman Haviland called up General Order number Three Hundred and Seventy-seven, being a communication from the Street Commissioner relative to ordinance for grading West-street, &c., with resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That the resolution and ordinance adopted by the Common Council and approved by his Honor the Mayor on February six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, be amended to read as follows:

Resolved, That West-street, from Hammond to the south side of Hoboken-street, together with all intersecting streets with West-street, between Hammond and Hoboken streets, be curbed and guttered where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Resolved, That the resolution and ordinance adopted by the Common Council, and approved by His Honor the Mayor, February six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, be amended to read as follows:

Resolved, That West-street, between Hammond and Hoboken streets, and all intersecting or cross streets with West-street, between Hammond and Hoboken streets, be regulated and graded where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Hagerty moved to refer to Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Hays, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Hagerty—1.

Councilman Fitzgerald called up General Order number three hundred and seventy-three, being a report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be constructed in One Hundred and Tenth-street, commencing at such point west of the westerly side of the Eighth-avenue as the Croton Board may deem proper, running thence through and along One Hundred and Tenth-street, to connect with sewer in Third-avenue, and continue to the Second-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Healy—1.

Councilman Hagerty moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, the fourth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Aug. 3	Boston	Liverpool
Marathon	Aug. 3	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Aug. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Borussia	Aug. 6	New-York	Southampton
City of Washing'n	Aug. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton
Virginia	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Aug. 17	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Aug. 17	New-York	Havre
Olympus	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Aug. 20	New-York	Southampton
City of London	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Aug. 31	Boston	Liverpool
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre
FROM EUROPE.			
Virginia	July 19	Liverpool	New-York
City of Manchester	July 20	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	July 23	Liverpool	Boston
St. David	July 21	Liverpool	Quebec
City of Cork	July 23	Liverpool	New-York
Sidon	July 26	Liverpool	New-York
City of London	July 27	Liverpool	New-York
Persia	July 30	Liverpool	New-York
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York

For New-Orleans, &c.

Roanoke	Aug. 9	New-York	Havana
Yazoo	Aug. 10	New-York	New-Orleans
Liberty	Aug. 10	New-York	Havana

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Belgian*, via Quebec, will close on Thursday, at 1:30 P. M.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *North Star*, will close on Wednesday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
For sale by LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT, THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS.
And an article of SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

PATENT MUSQUITO CANOPIES.
BEST IN USE.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
IMPORTERS OF CURTAIN MATERIALS AND
LACE CURTAINS

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!
Fine Shirts made to order, and a perfect fit warranted; a good assortment of Gauze Undershirts, which absorb the perspiration, preventing the wearer from taking cold; three and four-ply Linen Collars, rich Neck-Ties, and Scarfs; a full and complete assortment of Men's Furnishing Goods, at retail, by GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st., New-York.

BEADS—BEADS—BEADS—
AND FANCY GOODS,
M. P. BROWN, Importer, No. 105 Pearl-st., N. Y.

LADIES' COLORED GAITERS, WITHOUT heels, cheaper than slippers—only 75 cents—at BRISTOLL'S, No. 16 Catharine-st., on the block with Lord & Taylor.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Sea of Ice.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The French Spy—The Pet of the Petticoats.

WALLACK'S—The Colleen Bawn.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Those who desire to understand somewhat of the causes of our failure in the attack upon the enemy's lines at Petersbugh on Saturday last, will find them elaborately discussed in an article on the first page of to-day's issue.

The excitement in Pennsylvania continues unabated, and the usual number of rumors are still in circulation; but nothing definite is known of the movements or the strength of either the rebel or the Union forces. The death of a rebel officer, said to be Maj. Harry Gilmore, is described in the letter of our correspondent from Harrisburgh. Gen. Averill is vigorously pursuing the raiders. Considerable excitement was occasioned at Pittsburgh by a message from Gen. Couch, announcing that that city might have to turn out 15,000 men for defence.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Saratoga races commenced yesterday, and were largely attended. Two races came off. The first, the Travers Stakes—one and three-quarter mile heats—won by *Kentucky*. The second, open to all ages, for a purse of $500—two mile heats—won by *Aldibran*, in 3:54½ and 3:46½. A trotting match, which will create great excitement, was made by the owners of the celebrated horses, *Gen. Butler* and *Robert Fillingham*, for $10,000 a side, to come off at the Fashion Course, on the first Wednesday in September.

Rev. Daniel Waldo died at Syracuse on Saturday last. He was nearly 102 years old, having been born in September, 1762. He graduated at Yale College in 1796, and soon after entered the ministry in the Congregational Church. In 1850 he was elected Chaplain in the House of Representatives. He had been remarkably strong and healthy, having frequently within the past year preached two sermons in one Sunday. The funeral services took place at Syracuse yesterday afternoon—sermon by Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany.

It was reported yesterday that a very serious outbreak was feared among the rebel prisoners confined at Elmira. A few days since, several hundred turbulent and desperate prisoners were forwarded to that place, and the officers in command, finding it difficult to control them, requested Gen. Dix to send forward two or three regiments of militia to serve as a guard, and yesterday Gov. Seymour ordered the Fifty-sixth, Seventy-seventh and Ninety-seventh Regiments to report to Gen. Dix for this purpose. Later telegrams indicate that the danger was not so great as was at first represented.

Rev. Daniel Waldo, of Revolutionary fame died at Syracuse on Saturday, at the great age of 102 years. He had been suffering for several days from an affection of the throat, and his death was not unexpected. By his decease the number of Revolutionary pensioners is reduced to eleven. His funeral took place yesterday at Syracuse, Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany, officiating.

Judge Duval, whose name Gen. Burbridge has forbidden to appear on the poll-books in Kentucky, is not only known to be a rebel sympathizer, but to have had intimate relations with Gen. Bragg, during the ivasion of Kentucky, and to have countenanced the farce of the inauguration of Hawes, as the Confederate Governor of the State.

Gen. Sandford, in obedience to instructions received from Gov. Seymour, yesterday sent three regiments to Elmira. Gen. Dix received information which led him to believe that the rebel prisoners confined there in the Federal Barracks intended making an attempt to escape, and in conformity with his wishes the troops were sent.

A monument has been erected on Star Island (Isle of Shoals) in honor of John Smith of Virginia fame, who discovered the Isles and named them Smith's Isles. Last Thursday was the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of their discovery.

Prof. Hadley, of the Union Theological Seminary, who, since the 1st of June, had devoted himself with untiring zeal to the care of our sick and wounded soldiers at the front, has fallen a victim to his labor of love. He died last Monday on the boat from City Point.

A soldier of the Twentieth Army Corps, writing from Chattahoochee, says that the clamor of the army now is "tobacco and Atlanta." He goes on to say that if people desire to make the soldiers happy, they should send them tobacco.

The Live Stock Market is supplied with 28,424 animals of all kinds, including 5,481 cattle, 158 cows, 2,888 calves, 14,247 sheep and lambs, and 5,550 swine. Our receipts show a large supply of cattle—an increase of nearly 300 on last week, when the supply was larger than for several months previous. A large number of cattle of medium and inferior quality have filled the yards this week, driven in in many cases, by the short feed, while droves of really fine beeves have been few. With the heavy receipts prices have fallen off about 1c.@1½c. per pound. On the choice of the market the decline may not reach 1c., while on inferior stock even more than 1½c. decline is reported, sellers of light bullocks having made concessions in weight. We quote prime beeves at 18c., net weight; medium to good at 14c.@17c., prices ranging from about 14c. @18c. Sheep are lower than last week, good lots selling at 7c. live weight. Lambs 8c.@10c. @11c. alive, but we observe a falling off of about 3c. on Tuesday, at Browning's, the receipts being large. Good swine are selling well, prime corn-fed rating at 11½c.@11¾c.; Medium 11c.@ 11½c.: light and fat 11c,@11½c.; still-fed 11c.@ 11½c.

Produce was in fair demand yesterday—Flour, Wheat, Pork, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Cotton and Tallow advancing slightly, and Oats declining a shade. Foreign merchandise was lightly dealt in, and was unsettled. The freight market was somewhat brisker and firmer. The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods were to the enormous amount of $8,236,012, making the *exports for the past three weeks over twenty-four million dollars.*

The Stock Market was higher yesterday by ¼@ ½ cent. for Governments and 1@2 ¾ cent. for the Railways. Gold a fraction lower than on Monday. The Money market quiet.

A Word of Warning—The People's Duty.

There is nothing more likely than that the rebel military chiefs will come to the conclusion from the repulse at Petersburgh on Saturday last, that they can hold and defend their works there with a force very much less than that of their whole army; and that consequently they may now embrace the opportunity to send off a large part of their main army for aggressive operations elsewhere.

About the truthfulness or falsity of this supposition, we have nothing at present to say. But, we repeat, there is great probability that the rebels will act upon it. They have for some time had, and during the delivery of this attack had, as we very well know, a large force in the Shenandoah Valley, near the Potomac. This force, under Early and Breckinridge, has been greatly exaggerated; but the authentic information in possession of the military authorities puts it as high as twenty-two thousand men. Beside this, during the time of the assault and repulse, they had detached from this main body, and sent to the north bank of the Jamee, to meet the threatened attack of Hancock and Sheridan—a force not much inferior in magnitude to the above. These two detached forces, without the aid of either of which the rebels easily held their lines, thus constitute an army of between forty and fifty thousand strong—all of them seasoned troops. If Gen. Lee should cause the James River detachment to effect a junction with the detachment or column in the Shenandoah Valley, there would at once be a very formidable rebel force on the line of the Potomac.

Now, it would be well to pay some heed to this. And the very few words we have to say upon it, are neither directed toward the President, nor the Lieutenant-General, nor the War Office, but to the loyal people of the land. The progress and the issues of the war, the matter of military success or failure, temporary and final, is, after all, their interest, and rests in great measure in their hands.

It would neither be proper nor profitable for Gen. Grant to withdraw his army from the admirable position it now occupies on the south bank of the James, or even to remove any considerable part of it, to operate against rebel detachments that may be sent from his front to menace the free States or the nation's capital. He has a great labor in hand, and the best place from which to carry it on, is the place upon which his army is now planted. We abate not a jot of the faith we have frequently expressed in the supreme value of this position, or in the fact that from it he can in time operate with crushing effect upon the enemy's army and capital. We believe that Lee has already felt this so keenly that he would be willing to attempt anything to induce Gen. Grant to remove his army. There is no likelihood of his succeeding in this; for Grant very well knows what a fearful expense it would cost him ever again to obtain possession of the position.

In view of these facts, it behooves the people to promptly perform their duty, and guard against possible perils. The President has called for a large body of volunteers; and it is soldiers that are at this moment imperatively needed. They are needed to drive the rebels out of the Shenandoah Valley, to prevent reinforcements reaching those already there, and to keep permanently all rebels out of it. They are needed for the defence of the border and the capital. They are needed to hold the rebels at Richmond, while Grant operates directly upon them. They are needed by Gen. Grant to effect speedily his immediate and collateral purposes.

This is what we desire to say. We have to urge the prompt reinforcement of our army. We have to urge volunteering. We have to urge true and loyal citizens to do their duty like men and patriots. If they do even half their duty, and if our army gets even half the reinforcements it ought to have, it will not take us a very long time to complete the great work which has thus far been carried on with most hopeful progress.

The Guerrillas in Missouri.

The bushwhackers or brigands who have appeared in such numerous and formidable bands throughout Missouri during the Summer months, and who have threatened to reduce the whole of that rich State to a desolation, are likely henceforth to be promptly and effectively dealt with. Gen. Rosecrans has called for ten regiments of volunteers to operate against them, and Gen. Fisk, commanding in Northwest Missouri, has called upon "five thousand true and loyal men, with each a horse and such arms as they may have or can procure, and ammunition therefor, to rally for the protection of life and property and the extermination of the Confederate guerrilla fiends that infest Northwest Missouri." The Governor of the State has issued a proclamation to the people, appealing to them to respond promptly and with alacrity to the call of Gen. Rosecrans. If the volunteers called for are not quickly furnished, he will draft a sufficient militia force for the purpose, and that militia force, he says, "cannot be paid, for the reason that the State has not sufficient means for the purpose." In the appeal of Gen. Fisk, which does not interfere with that of Gen. Rosecrans, a terrible picture is given of the doings of the "robbers and murderers who are spreading death and desolation in their bloody pathway," and he urges loyal men to promptly respond to this call for their "swift and sure destruction."

We are glad to see the inauguration of these movements. The troops, when raised, cannot act too promptly and sternly. The condition of affairs is as bad as could be, and whatever be the measures required for the extermination of these bloodthirsty ruffians, their exercise will be amply justified. The Kansas City *Journal* already sees in Gen. Fisk's proclamation a "rift in the dark cloud," and gets a "glimpse of the bright sky," and it cheerfully says of the new movement:

"We have no fears of the result. Stern, inflexible, resistless as will be this movement, it will be orderly, respecting rights, property and life. There will be no indiscriminate slaughter or pillage—and while murder, robbery, treason and its countless crimes will be consumed as stubble before the wrath of an uprising people, yet there will be a rigid, inexorable adherence to law and its forms, that will ennoble the movement while it confounds its enemies. There will be no excess, no licentiousness, but a calm, determined, inflexible purpose. The force will be composed of the best men of the State, of men of character, honesty, integrity and patriotism, and while they will be calm, forebearing and just, they will once and forever end the reign of murder, robbery, pillage and treason in war-distracted Missouri."

We earnestly hope that these anticipations will be realized, and that the present Summer will see the last of guerrillaism in Missouri. The success that attends our dealings with it there will give us an idea of what success we may expect in dealing with it in other parts of the South, if the rebels, after the overthrow of their main armies, should attempt its extension and perpetuation.

The Infested Border States.

The public here have been struggling for several days against being driven to the belief that this invasion disorder in Upper Maryland and Southwestern Pennsylvania has become chronic. It is not the mere wantonness of the rebel forays—at a score of different places of a night—nor the deliberateness with which a succession of villages are laid possession of, stores gutted and whole streets given to the flames, nor the harvest of greenbacks gathered up in the shape of levies, nor even the insolence with which a contemptible squad of two or three hundred rebel freebooters wheel round and round those bodies of troops which are supposed to be in pursuit of them, that would lead us to regard the border trouble as endemic. It is rather the attitude of the border people themselves. It is that stoical indifference which, up to a certain point, holds absolute possession of them, and which is, anon, succeeded by a wild and feverish turmoil, in which reason and common sense are entirely lost.

Every one admits the deplorable sacrifice of property to which Chambersburgh and doubtless many of the surrounding villages have had to submit. Every one sees how exasperating it is to have property ruthlessly carried off by wholesale, or committed to the flames, by a rebel squad, which two full companies of regulars might cut up or capture in a short half-hour. No one denies that the case of hundreds of the border farmers in both the infested States is peculiarly distressing. And much allowance should, in charity, be made for the follies and the weak expedients into which the sufferers may be driven, in their haste to do *something* which shall promise them relief. But when we read of a body of men of mature years—men who have some stake and some name in the country, outside of the border counties—heading a "Vigilance Committee," not for the purpose of watching the thieves and robbers and incendiaries of Early's gang, but for the purpose of advising and controlling the military appointments of the Government, the thing ceases to be serious. It assumes the character of a farce. We know not how far Gen. Couch may have failed in his duty while the most daring acts of this last incursion were being perpetrated almost under his eyes. We have no data by which to determine whether more men, more activity, a better concentration of the State forces, or a more courageous pursuit when the rebel track was discovered, would have saved Chambersburgh and its neighbor towns from pillage. But we do know, that if the position of officers of the standing of Gen. Couch, are to be subject to the influence and caprice of a panic-struck Vigilance Committee; if it is once conceded that a body of citizens, organized solely by the impulse of terror, is hereafter to indicate and direct the course of military movements in a crisis like this, there must speedily be an end to authoritative and rational administration altogether. The only coöperation the citizens of the infested districts can render to the Government, which can be else than a nuisance, is that of placing companies of State volunteers at their command—men amenable to discipline, ready to obey their officers rather than eager to nominate them.

To this conclusion, it may be hoped, Gov. Curtin has come, in summoning the Legislature of Pennsylvania to meet on Tuesday next, "to make the military powers of the State available for State and National defence." It has taken an inordinate length of time to reach the conclusion that this was actually what the situation demanded. But now, we are fain to indulge the hope that the Governor will press upon the assembled wisdom of Pennsylvania the absolute necessity of an instant and thorough reorganization of the militia force of the State. His summons convening the Legislature is a frank declaration and confession, that the available power of the commonwealth is not now, and has not been through all this raid, "available for State and National defence." It is a humiliating admission, doubtless, to make; but it is more honest, more manly, more wise than the frantic protestations of this Vigilance Committee. There is hope for the State when it is brought to an admission that it owes to itself and to the nation a different military organization for home defence, from what it has now. It will come out of the confessional with a cleaner breast, a more resolute purpose, and a better title to the sympathy and support of other States, than it has had heretofore; and the legislative action marked out for it by Gov. Curtin, will give the country at large some reasonable assurance that these incursions shall not much longer be found safe, or even possible.

A Fair Reason.—The Richmond *Examiner* says the hotels that used to do business there "on the European plan" are all closed. Their established rule, requiring the guests to *pay* for whatever meals they might order, was found to conflict with the financial system now in operation in the South; and the editor attributes to that fact the suspension of the hotels in question.

The Law for Encouraging Emigration —Where Emigrants May be Had.

If General Bowen, as chief of the Emigration bureau, is ambitious to have the credit of founding the new system, he will not fail from the want of discretionary power conferred upon him by the late Act of Congress.

We publish the law in another column, that our readers may see, first of all, how much Congress was disposed to trust to the judgment of the Commissioner in working up the details of the scheme, and also how simple is the machinery which it has been deemed necessary to provide for the achievement of ends so important as the act contemplates. A Commissioner, attached to the State Department at Washington, with an allowance for three clerks; a Superintendent to reside in New-York, with an allowance for the service of one clerk, will constitute the entire staff of the bureau and its only subordinate branch in this City. The united salaries of these officers will not exceed ten thousand dollars a year. And if their gross expenses otherwise are in excess of that sum, the operations of the bureau will have to be suspended till a further appropriation is made for their continuance.

In one section of the act its whole marrow may be found. To the Commissioner is committed the power of forming regulations by which contracts may be made with intending emigrants in foreign countries. These contracts may include a simple pledge of the emigrant's labor for a period of not more than twelve months after he lands in this country, in return for an advance of money to enable him to emigrate. To make the covenant binding on the intending settler, the Emigration Act declares the engagement entered into with authorized agents of the Commissioner to be valid, and provides for its enforcement in any court of the United States, or in the courts of any State or Territory of the Union.

The contract, however, may provide for a lien upon any land the emigrant may acquire under the Homestead Law, but this alternative for a pledge of personal service, it is manifest, could only be made available after the new comer had become a resident here. His occupancy of public land, in other words, would enable him to free his labor from the twelve-month's pledge, and that labor at the same time would be employed in a way which would subserve the purposes of the Act, and the object which the Government had in view in its promotion, as effectually as any other that could be named.

The act contemplates adding to the list of producers in the country; or rather, it first contemplates filling up the gaps which the exigences of the present crisis have made in that list. It looks to some reasonable cheapening of the labor market. It seeks to provide for the distribution of taxation over a wider area than it now encompasses. It aims, beyond all, to have the domain of free labor so expanded, that whatever might be the immediate fate of the struggle to give Slavery a permanent home on this continent, the ultimate decision on the side of Liberty shall be assured by the peaceful progress and the bloodless conquests of an industrious race of freemen, owning not only the right to dispose of their labor, but owning also the soil they cultivate.

We apprehend that grave difficulties may be met at the outset in giving practical effect to the subvention clause of the act. One obvious difficulty will be the selection of the proper sort of agents. These would have to be men of great knowledge of the world, of thorough business training and habits, possessing an intimate acquaintance both with this country and with that from which they attempted to invite emigration. They would have to be men of no common discreetness; for, in those counties of Central and Southern Germany, where such agencies would be most valuable, innumerable jealousies on the part of the authorities would have to be encountered, at least at the outset. And the very class that it would be most advisable to contract with for an advance of the means of emigration would be found to be precisely that class whose Government would be most likely to embarrass with restrictions.

The same difficulty would not be found in Ireland; but at the present rate of emigration thence, the introduction of a system of subvention in that country would almost be superfluous. The place, we presume, where the Commissioner's agents would find their enterprize most workable—where, too, they would find a superabundant population—where they would encounter a tolerably industrious class whose pledge of labor might be reckoned on being redeemed with moderate certainty, is the great manufacturing districts of West York and Lancashire, in England. Everything there, for the time at least, would, in a measure, conspire favorably for regular subvention agencies. And Gen. Bowen, we believe, might wisely give his system its first trial there, and feel his way carefully toward its introduction elsewhere.

What Do They Want?—The Copperheads, who for two years accused President Lincoln of interfering with army operations, and abused him therefor, seem now to be clamorous that he should take the active control of all military movements over the entire surface of the Union. They assault him because the rebels are in the Shenandoah Valley, and demand that he shall drive them out. They assail him because the rebels are raiding in Pennsylvania, and insist that he shall instantly expel them. They accuse him of causing a repulse to our arms at Atlanta on the 22d, and are not afraid to say that he is responsible for the failure before Petersburgh last Saturday. In the same breath they find fault with the President for formerly interfering in military matters, and because now he does not seem to interfere with them.

The fact is that Lieut.-Gen. Grant has active command of all the armies in the field, and is primarily responsible for the dispositions made of troops, and for the progress of operations. Do the Copperheads desire that he shall be "interfered with" by a mere civilian?

AMUSEMENTS.

Wallack's Theatre.—Mr. Boucicault's drama of the "Colleen Bawn" is certainly one of the best of that gentleman's many excellent productions. Its revival at any time is sure to attract a fair degree of attention, and what is better, to merit it. We owe the work in the present instance to Mr. Dan Bryant, who last evening assumed the *rôle* of *Miles-na-Coppaleen* for the first time. It is by no means a stereotyped Irish part. Mr. Boucicault created it for himself, and was careful to introduce into it many niceties of personality which could hardly be intrusted to the average stage Irishman. The best points of the part are quiet and subtle, and they were always rendered exquisitely by the dramatist. Mr. Bryant has many of the qualities that are needed in the formation of such a character, and although not quite at ease in it, and altogether too respectable in his "deportment," was decidedly acceptable, inasmuch as overacting reduces *Miles* to the condition of a bore. The gentleman appeared to be somewhat hoarse last evening, and is, we are sorry to learn, in such poor health, that the opportunities of seeing him will terminate with the present week.

The general cast of the piece was good. Miss Ione Burke as the *Colleen Bawn*, displayed a serious vein of style for which we hardly gave her credit, and for once was free from the tendency to imitate, which too often mars her efforts. Mr. Fisher's *Father Tom* was excellent; the most funny and paternal we have yet seen. Mr. Daly as *Hardress Dregan* was thoroughly good; Mrs. John Sefton admirable as *Shelah*, and Miss Fanny Morant gave the best representation of the part of *Mrs. Cregan* that we have yet seen.

The "Colleen Bawn" will, of course, be repeated every evening until the close of Mr. Bryant's engagement.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

TREASURY DECISION.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered that under the act of June 30, 1864, drawback on spirits, coal oil and tobacco will be allowed only where the parties had commenced their exportation before the passage of said law by making the requisite entry thereof at the Custom House.

BANKS NAMED DEPOSITARIES OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

The Merchants' National Bank, Boston National Hide & Leather Bank; First National Bank, Somerville, New-Jersey, have been designated depositaries of public moneys from July 30.

DESIGNATIONS REVOKED.

The following banks have failed to deposit the necessary securities, and their designations have, therefore, been revoked: First National Bank, Richmond, Indiana; First National Bank, Zanesville, Ohio; Second National Bank, Springfield, Ohio; First National Bank, Dansville, New-York.

APPOINTED THIRD AUDITOR.

Elijah Sells, Esq., late Secretary of State of Iowa, has been appointed Third Auditor of the Treasury, and has assumed the duties of his appointment. His predecessor, Mr. Atkinson, it is understood, has been deputed to take testimony relative to claims for vessels lost in the service of the United States.

MRS. SAWYER ON HER WAY TO PRISON.

Mrs. Mary E. Sawyer, lately convicted by court-martial of carrying on an extensive contraband correspondence, and sentenced to imprisonment and labor in the female prison at Fitchburg, Mass., was conveyed thither yesterday.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks have recently organized in conformity with the existing law: First National Bank, St. Johnsbury, Vermont, capital $10,000; First National Bank, Fair Haven, Massachusetts, capital $240,000.

PREPARATION OF 7-30 BONDS.

The employes of the National Note Printing Bureau are now busily engaged in preparation of new 7-30 bonds. Considerable accessions have been made to the working force of the Bureau in order to meet the demands on the department for these bonds.

THE CROPS.

The growing crops in the West, respecting which so much solicitude has been felt, are reported at the Agricultural Bureau to be much better than was generally anticipated on account of the early and severe drouth. The crop of wheat will, however, be a light one.

IN DANGER OF BEING DISMISSED.

Second Lieut. Luke Brennan, Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers, absent from his command without leave, will be dismissed from the service unless a satisfactory defence is made within 15 days from the 1st inst.

DISMISSALS.

The following dismissals are officially reported for the week ending July 30: Maj. Wm. A. McKay, Second New-York Artillery, to date from July 25, for tendering his resignation in a disrespectful and insubordinate manner; Capt. James G. Van Martin, Twenty-second New-York Cavalry, to date from July 26, 1864, for having tendered his resignation on the ground that he considered himself incompetent to perform his duties; First-Lieut. Joseph H. Suggett, Adjutant Twenty-second New-York Cavalry, to date from July 25, 1864, for having tendered his resignation upon ground of incompetency. Assistant Surgeon Simon C. Sanger, Sixth New-York Cavalry, to date from July 22, 1864, for drunkenness and gross neglect of duty, in not attending to the wounded men in a train which had been placed under his charge. Lieut.-Col. Chas. F. Smith, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth New-York Volunteers. Second Lieut. A. A. Casler, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New-York Volunteers, absent without leave, and failing to appear before the Commissioners, have also been dismissed.

GUERRILLAS REPORTED NEAR ROCKVILLE.

The citizens of Rockville and neighborhood are again luxuriating in their favorite epidemic—a big scare. A rumor has been current here, to-day, that a considerable guerrilla force under Mosby had made their appearance at a point three miles west of Rockville, but, so far as the military authorities are informed, there is not the slightest foundation for such a report.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

REBELS REPORTED IN MARYLAND.

Various reports have been in circulation here today of the presence of a cavalry force in Montgomery County, Md. It is known, however, that it was only a small raiding party which entered the county last night and proceeded as far as Gaithersville, three miles from Rockville. The people in the county became greatly frightened, and many had their property ready to be moved. These raiders have undoubtedly crossed the Potomac, and it is not known what, if any, damage has been inflicted by them.

This evening's *Star* mentions a report of the capture of a stage coach at Clarksburgh, by this body of rebels, yesterday.

MR. CHITTENDEN'S SUCCESSOR NOT APPOINTED.

No appointment of a Register of the Treasury has yet been made to fill the place of Mr. Chittenden, as was stated in many of the New-York papers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The amount of subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, today, was $636,250.

Rapid progress is made in the preparation of notes, and prompt deliveries at the time promised will, undoubtedly, be made.

BRIG.-GEN. TORBIT.

Brig.-Gen. Torbit, of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, is in the city.

THE REGIMENT BLOWN UP AT PETERSBURGH.

The regiment which was blown up by Gen. Grant's mine in front of Petersburgh, was the First North Carolina Regiment, formerly of Jenkins' brigade, and commanded by Col. Hagood. At the time of the explosion it numbered but 250 men, having been badly cut up in previous service.

THE REBEL GARRISON AT CHARLESTON.

The *Star* says: "We learn from a well-informed party, who left Charleston a few weeks ago, that Charleston harbor is garrisoned by the following rebel troops: The First South Carolina Artillery, Col. Frederick; the First South Carolina Infantry, Col. D. Torville, all regulars; the Thirty-second Georgia and the Forty-eighth Mississippi. In the interior of South Carolina there are no troops, except a few small detachments of various commands acting as Provost guards."

A REBEL DESERTER ON THE RAID.

An apparently well-informed deserter from Lee's army, states that the only rebel troops operating in the valley are those of Early and Breckinridge. Early's troops were first sent up the valley, and on the eve of starting drew rations for 18,000 men. Breckinridge's command followed, numbering about 10,000 more. There is no truth, he says, in the rumor that the raiders had been joined by A. P. Hill's corps; for, up to Thursday last, Hill's troops were in the intrenchments at Petersburgh. The published statement that Anderson's and Heath's divisions were detached from Petersburgh and sent to Richmond to look after Hancock, leaving A. P. Hill's corps within the defences at Petersburgh, is also incorrect. He says: Heath's and Anderson's divisions compose Hill's corps, and they could not have been sent away, for Hill was certainly in the defences of Petersburgh at the time of the explosion of Grant's mine.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Situation—Atlanta Shelled—A Few de Jole—Rebel Intentions.

From our Special Correspondent.

Near Atlanta, Monday, July 25, 1864.

There has been no change whatever since my last letters, and but little has transpired of a stirring nature. In my last letter I gave you an account of a battle upon our left. Late details of the affair, officially reported, do not interfere materially with my account, but the following additional item may be of interest.

It seems that the enemy struck the Fifteenth Corps heavily. I wrote to you that we lost several guns. Well, in addition the enemy drove the corps from their works, and the Corps Commander asked Sherman for immediate assistance. This was refused, and the following order from the Commanding General sent back: "You can't have a d—d man; go back and take your position." The result is as I have transmitted you. The enemy acknowledge a loss of six thousand men in killed, wounded and missing.

During Saturday, Gen. Brannan, Chief of Artillery, had placed in position in the Department of the Cumberland three batteries of 20-pounder Parrotts, with orders to open upon Atlanta at dark. Shortly after dark one of these batteries located about three hundred yards from my quarters opened upon the city, and threw a shell every fifteen minutes in its direction. The bombardment was kept up all night. About 12 o'clock Gen. Johnston, who may be seen in different parts of his division night and day, tapped me on the shoulder while I was asleep, and remarked, "Atlanta is on fire." I got up and went to the top of the hill, and saw quite an illumination in the direction of that city. It lasted but a short time, however, and was caused, probably, by the burning of some small building. During Saturday night our pickets heard the driving of cattle going on until morning from the direction of the Macon Road. Early Sunday morning the enemy opened upon the battery of 20-pounders above-mentioned, from their new positions, and kept up a vigorous fire during the day. Their guns were very heavy, and demonstrates the fact, it is believed, that the enemy intend to fight it out. The Fourteenth Corps have but 18 guns in position, while it is the recipient of a continuous fire from nine rebel batteries.

The whole army, or at least our right and centre, is situated in an extremely unpleasant position, and is at the mercy of the rebel cannoneers. There is not a camp wholly safe. Three solid shot passed through Hooker's headquarters yesterday, and several shells burst near the quarters of Gen. Thomas.

The rebel gunners, of course, have a perfect knowledge of the country about here, and can burst their shells almost where they please. Our officers pass remarks complimentary to the skill of the enemy's artillerymen, but I must confess that I don't appreciate *such* scientific exhibitions.

A diversion in favor of Hooker was made last night in the following manner:

There was a portion of ground in front of Hooker, which he desired to obtain possession of, and the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps were ordered at precisely 10 o'clock to sound their bugles, give three cheers and discharge their pieces. The performance went off per order, and was the most terrific crash of fire-arms I have ever heard. During the firing Gen. Hooker's left advanced and took possession of the ground above referred to. The firing lasted above half an hour, when it was drowned by the roar of the enemy's artillery all along the line—ten thousand times louder than the roar of Niagara. The air was filled with hissing, cracking bombs, and *every* description of missile known in the art of war, furiously paraded the void, making night hideous, and sleep beyond our reach.

As an offset to this uncalled-for din, our Parrotts opened upon the city, when some half a dozen rebel batteries directed their fire upon our 24-pounders, but failed to dismount a gun, as they kept up their fire upon the city until morning.

To-day all is quiet along the picket line, for the first time for three days, although our own and the rebels' heavy artillery are continually banging away at each other. This will probably be the order of things until something further is developed.

From all that can be gleaned from prisoners and deserters, although really such persons know very little what is to be the course of things, there seems to exist but little doubt of the purpose of the enemy. I believe the rebels will stay at Atlanta, if possible. Their communication to the north and east is entirely destroyed, but so long as the Macon road is undisturbed, with their present force, ordnance and position, we may regard them as quite safe. I do not believe they have received any reinforcements from Virginia or North Carolina, although both deserters and prisoners persist in reporting that five thousand soldiers have arrived from that vicinity. It is true, however, that the town is being filled with Georgia and Alabama militia, and it is likewise true that the Trans-Mississippi army is anxiously expected at Atlanta. The rebels mount new cannon every night, and already their vicious muzzles frown on every Federal encampment.

It may be regarded certain that a large rebel force exists at Atlanta. It has been developed at the skirmish line, beyond a doubt, where their pickets are as numerous as our own.

Just now there is a lull. Sherman is studying the board. His adversary has a slight advantage. Sherman is the skillfulest player, and it is *his* next move. He'll checkmate Hood, *sure*.

CHICKAMAUGA.

Guerrillas Routed—Steamers Sunk.

Cairo, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

The steamer *Panola*, from Memphis, reports that 200 guerrillas encountered a party of negro soldiers seven miles back of Wilson's Landing, Ark., on the 30th ult., and repulsed them. A party of Federal cavalry went out from New-Madrid the next day, and routed the guerrillas, killing thirty or forty, and wounding a considerable number of them. Our loss was trifling.

The steamer *Thistle* and a barge were sunk at the foot of Hurricane Island this morning, becoming a total loss; their value is not sustained.

The towboat *Pollard* valued at $8,000, was sunk five miles above here this morning.

Resignation of Surgeon-Gen. King.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

Surgeon-Gen. King has resigned, and is succeeded by the former Assistant Surgeon-General, Joseph A. Ramsey, of Pittsburgh.

THE REBEL RAID.

NO REBELS WEST OF HARPER'S FERRY.

Reported Death of Major Harry Gillmore.

EXCITEMENT IN PITTSBURGH.

OUR HARRISBURGH CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. Cadwallader Arrived—Gen. Couch Refuses to Declare Martial Law—Exaggerations Regarding the Rebel Force—Averill in Pursuit of McCausland.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, July 31.

Gen. CADWALLADER has been ordered here to take charge of the defences, and has just arrived and is now in the city, bringing with him a number of Parrott guns and artillerists to manage them. This act of the authorities will go far toward restoring confidence and insuring a spontaneity of action among the citizens of Harrisburgh. Gen. COUCH has refused to declare martial law in the city, although urged to do so by the Committee of Safety, who by that means expected to be able to prevent all persons capable of bearing arms from leaving the city. The citizens, nevertheless, have taken energetic measures to defend their city from invasion.

As is usual in all excitements of this kind, the strength of the enemy's force has been greatly exaggerated. A gentleman informed me to-day, that yesterday Gen. COUCH told him that EARLY's forces numbered over 40,000, and wild and absurd stories have been afloat that three brigades of rebels are in possession of Gettysburgh. When you come to sift the truth from out of this mass of rumors, one finds that Gens. JOHNSTON and MCCAUSLAND crossed the Potomac with a force of some 1,500 men, and, by dint of hard riding, MCCAUSLAND, the senior of the two, succeeded in reaching Chambersburgh yesterday morning, with some 500 men, and this small force burnt the town.

Gen. MCCAUSLAND is the same dastardly traitor who fired Greencastle a year ago, and during that campaign he levied a heavy tax upon the citizens of Hagerstown. He is described by those who know him best to be a man of dark and malignant passions. It is presumed that the absence of most of the valuable movable property in Chambersburgh added new fury to the already fixed purpose of the rebels.

A rebel Major, said to be Maj. HARRY GILMORE, of Gun Powder Bridge notoriety, was arrested while in the act of setting fire to a widow lady's house, and from some cause not yet explained his captors were compelled to shoot him. He fell, but not dead, when the *infuriated citizens trampled the unfortunate man to death*. Up to this hour (10 P. M.) the deaths of two women and one child are reported. It is believed that others have perished miserably in the conflagration.

A train, heavily laden with commissary stores, has been dispatched from this city to Chambersburgh, as a temporary means of relief for the now homeless women and children, who now crowd the fields of the adjacent suburbs.

There is no doubt of the total destruction of Chambersburgh. The number of houses burnt is now estimated at 265, and include, as before mentioned, the finest part of the town. All the hotels at this place are crowded with refugees from Chambersburgh, and every train thence brings fresh additions to those already here.

Gen. AVERILL's pursuit of the marauders is described by passengers on the last train as very vigorous. When our cavalry reached the burning town, the fire had gained so much headway that it was deemed impossible to save any part of it. Therefore the word was "Onward," and seldom has such a ride been taken by men. When the rebels had reached McConnellsburgh they had no time to waste in such delightful pursuits as levying contributions, brandishing torches, or driving out defenceless women and children. AVERILL was at their very heels, and as they left the town his horses' hoofs rang out on the pavement.

The people of Chambersburgh seem to be highly incensed against Gen. COUCH for his utter abandonment of their town. They claim that the wagon-guard passing through Chambersburgh could easily have been detained, as there was no further necessity for their protection when the train had passed Chambersburgh.

It was rumored in official circles that the rebels had succeeded in reaching Hancock, on the Upper Potomac, and have effected a crossing. I am inclined to doubt this latter rumor, but believe that they have left Pennsylvania. I take the 8 o'clock train for Chambersburgh in the morning, and if possible will penetrate still further in that direction.

G. F. W.

Excitement in Pittsburgh.

On July 31, a large public meeting was held in consequence of the reception of the following telegram from Gen. COUCH:

HARRISBURGH, July 30, 1864.

To Brig.-Gen. Rowley:

AVERILL has recaptured Chambersburgh. One-half of the town burnt by the rebels. It is believed that BRECKINRIDGE is marching West. Pittsburgh may have to turn out fifteen thousand for defence.

D. N. COUCH, Major-General.

On motion, it was resolved that Gen. ROWLEY be requested to *declare martial law* whenever in his opinion it might become necessary to do so.

Mr. N. P. SAWYER moved that the chairman of the meeting telegraph immediately requesting the presence here of Gen. BUELL, Gen. FREMONT and Gen. MCCLELLAN, to give us the benefit of their counsel and take command of the defences of the city.

The motion excited considerable ridicule, and was laid upon the table.

The motion not being fully understood, some gentlemen requested the mover to reduce it to writing, which he did, after which it was read.

WM. M. MOFFITT, Esq., denounced the resolution as utterly useless and improper.

Mr. WEAVER suggested that we had officers here who were competent to defend the city, and that the passage of the resolution would be an insult to Gen. ROWLEY.

Considerable confusion followed, and several gentlemen, although not formally addressing the Chair, took occasion to denounce the resolution as foolish and impractical.

Maj. RUSSELL ERRETT moved to amend Mr. SAWYER's resolution by adding the name of JAMES BUCHANAN!

This "capped the climax," the discussion ended and the resolution lay still-born.

Mr. KEELER spoke in favor of an immediate organization for home defence, and hoped to see 15,000 men in the fortifications and rifle-pits within a few hours.

There being no motion before the meeting, it adjourned *sine die*.

Subsequently, the Committee of Public Safety met, and the following resolution was offered and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the business of the cities and vicinity be suspended, and that all employers of men in and around the Cities of Pittsburgh and Alleghany be requested to assemble their employees on to-morrow (Monday) morning, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of ascertaining how many men will volunteer for home defence, and that Gen. ROWLEY, Commandant of this district, be requested to detail veteran officers for the purpose of organizing said men into companies and regiments, to report to Gen. ROWLEY forthwith.

The committee also adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this committee fully approves of the resolution of the public meeting held in Williams Hall this morning in regard to the declaration of martial law; and in accordance therewith, should the requests of the Generals and of the Mayors fail to secure the entire suspension of business, advise that he declare martial law forthwith.

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed to wait on the City Councils of Pittsburgh and Alleghany, to procure from them an appropriation of such funds as may be necessary for the defence of the cities.

The Chairman appointed the following committee: For Alleghany—James Park, Jr., F. R. Brunot, John T. Logan. For Pittsburgh—Jackson Duncan, Wm. Frew, Reuben Miller, Jr.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Secretaries be requested to have the proceedings of the committee, and the proclamations of Gen. ROWLEY and Mayor LOWRY published in slips as soon as possible, and also in the morning papers.

On motion, adjourned to meet at the Monongahela House at ten o'clock, same evening.

GEN. ROWLEY'S ORDER.

The following is the request of Gen. ROWLEY, issued in response to the action of the meeting:

In accordance with the resolutions of the committee appointed by the citizens, I now request the suspension of all business in the cities of Pittsburgh and Alleghany, and all adjoining boroughs, so far as the same is practicable. The time for prompt action is at hand.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,
Brig.-Gen. Com'dg District.

MAYOR LOWRY'S PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamation was issued by His Honor the Mayor:

Whereas, Late news from Harrisburgh points to the importance of taking immediate steps for the defence of the city; and

Whereas, At a meeting of our citizens held to-day, July 1, a resolution was adopted recommending a suspension of business so long as the present crisis lasts, now I, JAMES LOWRY, Jr., Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, do hereby request an entire suspension of business on the part of our citizens until further notice; and it is requested that the people meet at the school-houses in their respective election districts to-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of enrolling themselves under veteran officers into companies for home defence.

JAMES LOWRY, JR., Mayor.

PROCLAMATION FROM MAYOR ALEXANDER.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the citizens, I, A. C. ALEXANDER, Mayor of the City of Alleghany, do hereby request that the citizens will suspend all business until the present crisis is passed.

A. C. ALEXANDER, Mayor.

Rebel Demonstrations.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

The *Star* says:

"Last night, about 8 o'clock, some 200 rebel guerrillas, supposed to be of MOSBY's command, made their appearance at a point three miles above Rockville, having crossed the river at Nolan's Ferry.

Parties living in the vicinity, imagining that these guerrillas were the advance guard of a large invading force, immediately skedaddled, which occasioned some excitement in this direction for a short time.

Troops were sent from here to intercept the rebels, but they were nowhere to be found, having gone back to the Virginia side of the river.

A panic-struck Orderly came hurrying in to headquarters at a late hour last night from Fort Reno, and reported that the rebels, in large force, were advancing in the direction of Tennallytown.

Due investigation showed that the report had no foundation whatever."

Reported Defeat of the Rebels near Cumberland, &c., &c.

ALTOONA, Penn., Tuesday, Aug. 2.

A report was received at 12 o'clock last evening that Gens. AVERILL and KELLY met the enemy about six miles from Cumberland, and defeated him.

There is no news concerning the raiders in Bedford County, and they are supposed to have gone toward Hancock.

Harry Gilmore.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

Persons who saw the body of the rebel officer killed in Chambersburgh, and who know HARRY GILLMORE intimately, positively deny that the remains are his.

No Rebels West of Harper's Ferry—Rumors and Speculations.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FREDERICK CITY, Monday, Aug. 1, 2 P. M.

Notwithstanding the distinctness of the evidence attesting the crossing of the Upper Potomac by the enemy, and our own movements seeming to corroborate that hypothesis, the opinion is now prevalent in high military quarters that the main body of EARLY's force did not cross the river at all, remaining at or in the vicinity of Martinsburgh, and sending the cavalry on a raid to Pennsylvania as a ruse to cover some other movements, probably one on the lower fords of the Potomac.

It is almost impossible to obtain anything like reliable news of the enemy's movements.

I have heard this morning from the country as far north as Emmettsburg, and west beyond Harper's Ferry, and not a rebel has been unearthed as yet.

Gen. HUNTER is still here, but his probable future movements would, of course, be contraband; and even if sent, would shed no light upon the situation.

MONOCACY, Monday, Aug. 1—6 P. M.

Hearing many reports of the passage of the lower fords by multitudinous rebels, I came down to investigate them, and as the result, find that not a single rebel has made attempt to cross since Saturday, when MOSBY's seventy came over to rob Adamstown.

It was reported to Gen. TYLER this afternoon, from Point of Rocks, that two hundred and fifty had crossed at the mouth of the Monocacy, and proceeded in the direction of Poolesville, until met by our cavalry and driven back over the river. But even this, semi-official as it was in its character, turned out to be untrue.

Gen. TYLER is now guarding the lower fords with a force sufficiently strong to prevent the crossing of any force, large or small, without fight, and any more scares on the part of the residents of Poolesville and vicinity will be entirely gratuitous.

Here at Monocacy, as at all other points, there seems to be a determination to gobble whenever the enemy does come over, which is a healthy sign. MOSBY is certainly harmless, as he only has seven hundred men, and some say six pieces of artillery.

At Harper's Ferry to-day, at 4 o'clock, everything was quiet.

Scouts sent out last night in the direction of Martinsburgh report the enemy there, apparently in force, with a heavy picket line established at Duffield, six miles from Harper's Ferry.

Last night a reconnoitering party of seventy-five cavalry from Harper's Ferry ran on the picket line, and in the brisk skirmish that ensued, succeeded, by their surprise of the line, in stampeding it, killing several and capturing twelve.

All through the country the enemy's pickets and patrols are encountered in numbers, implying a large force at or near Martinsburgh.

All this would tend to strengthen the belief that EARLY did not cross his main body.

Trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad run regularly to Harper's Ferry, and the road from Monocacy to that place is heavily guarded.

All rumors that may reach you of battles or other decisive events in Gen. HUNTER's or WALLACE's departments are untrue.

Proclamation of Gov. Curtin.

The subjoined Proclamation was issued on Monday at Harrisburgh by Gov. CURTIN:

Pennsylvania, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, An extraordinary occasion requires that prompt legislative action be had, to make the military powers of the Commonwealth immediately available for State and National defence:

Therefore, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby convene the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, and require the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to meet in their respective houses in the Capitol, at Harrisburgh, on Tuesday, the ninth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, there and then to deliberate upon and adopt such measures as may in their wisdom be demanded by the exigency of the occasion.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, at Harrisburgh, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

By the Governor, A. G. CURTIN.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

FIRST DAY.

FIRST RACE.—For the Travers Stakes,—3 year olds—1¾ mile dash,—$2,500.

Five horses ran.

Mr. HUNTER's *Kentucky* came on first, WARD's *Tipperary* second, MORRIS' *Eclipse* third. Time, 3:18¾.

SECOND RACE.—Two mile heats; purse $500.

Mr. WATSON's *Aldebaran* beat Mr. BRUSH's *Fleetwing*. Time, 3:54¼, 3:56¼.

In the above races *Tipperary* and *Fleetwing* were the favorites.

Strike on the Adirondack Railroad.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

The strike on the Adirondack Company's Railroad is more formidable than was at first anticipated. The rioters, about eight hundred strong, are driving the German laborers from their work. Several arrests have been made. It is understood that to-morrow the company will protect those who wish to continue in their employ, and a collision between the Irish and German laborers is feared.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Capital Stock	$29,381,700
Loans and Discounts	59,763,400
Specie	5,729,500
Due from other Banks	13,099,600
Due to other Banks	8,947,000
Deposits	27,866,000
Circulation	9,327,000

THE ELECTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

COMPARATIVELY LIGHT VOTE.

The Amendments to the Constitution Probably Carried.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

An election was held throughout the State, today, on three amendments to the State Constitution, the first being in favor of soldiers voting. A comparatively small vote was polled, and it is believed, from the returns thus far received in this city, that all the amendments have been carried. But few returns have yet been received from the interior, but they indicate the same result.

The Death of Gen. Harker—Tribute to His Memory.

Gen. HARKER, who lately fell before Atlanta, was a native of New-Jersey, but entered the volunteer army from the regulars, as Colonel of the Sixty-fifth Ohio, early in 1861. He was about twenty-six years of age. A Western correspondent writes of him: There are many left who will long mourn his loss. Poor HARKER was the most noble and true man I ever knew. We had been intimately associated for nearly three years. Magnanimous and pure at heart, he was the bravest of the brave. By nature he was apparently effeminate, being truly *kind* and *good*, and too modest to make himself conspicuous except in battle, when, as if by magic, he at once became a lion and king. In the death of the noble HARKER our country lost one of her brightest stars.

He was a favorite with all his superiors, and was always chosen, (generally at his own request,) for all posts of honor and danger. He often did duty for weeks, when he was scarcely fit to ride a horse on account of sickness. I think he leaves no near relatives except one single sister and one brother, who are in California. The following was written on the occasion of his decease by Major-Gen. HOWARD:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS, Saturday, July 15, 1864.

MY DEAR COLONEL: Knowing your intimacy with the late Gen. HARKER, I thought I would forward you a few lines regarding him. I do not know his relatives; otherwise I would try to write to some of them. I knew Gen. HARKER as a cadet while I was on duty as instructor at West Point. He was then remarkable for independence of character, and uprightness of conduct. I was particularly happy to renew my acquaintance with him after I came to the West. I was surprised and pleased to find that so young a man had won the complete confidence of the Commanding General of the Department. On taking command of this corps HARKER was still a Colonel, and, as I was a comparative stranger in the corps, I was anxious to get him to serve as my Chief of Staff. He assured me he would do everything in his power to aid me in my duties, but, if I would excuse him, he greatly preferred to command in the field. His choice I soon learned to appreciate. Strict and exact in the performance of his own duty, he obtained the most willing and hearty coöperation from all his officers, without apparent effort. The only complaint I ever heard was that if HARKER got started against the enemy he could not be kept back. Yet I never found him other than cool and self-possessed. Whenever anything difficult was to be done—anything that required peculiar pluck and energy—we called on Gen. HARKER. At Rocky Face, where his division wrested one-half of that wonderful wall of strength from the rebels; at Resaca, where he tenaciously held a line of works close under the rebel fire; at Dallas, where he held on for several days, with thin lines, in conjunction with his brother officers, and hammered the rebel works at a distance of less than 100 yards; at Mud Creek, where he reinforced the skirmishers, and directed their movements with so much skill and vigor as to take and hold a strong line of the enemy's earthworks; in fact, in every place where the corps has been engaged, this noble young man earnestly and heartily performed his part. On the 27th of June he led the terrible assault on the enemy's breastworks. We did not carry them, but part of his command reached the works. A sergeant bearing the colors was bayoneted as he was climbing over. Our beloved and trusted young General was close by, pressing forward his column, when the fatal wound was received. I never saw him after the fight began. I do not yet realize that he is gone—one so full of rich promise, so noble, so pure, so true a friend, so patriotic a soldier. God grant that we may live like him, and if called to die, have as good an earnest of enduring peace in Heaven as had our lamented Gen. G. C. HARKER. I am, Colonel, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
O. O. HOWARD, Major General.

Col. G. P. BUELL, commanding Fifty-eighth Indiana.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

A Sign of the Times.—Mr. A. MORTON, the eminent manufacturer of Gold Pens, has at length been compelled by the continued advance in nominal values, caused by the inflation of our Currency, to advance the prices of his goods. He has stood out through many months, incurring heavy losses, in the hope that the end of the War would speedily enable him to boast that he had sold his Pens throughout at Peace prices; but he gives notice to-day that he can stand out no longer, and must henceforth charge enough for his goods to cover their cost. This is termed an advance in prices, but not quite accurately. Every farmer can buy one, a dozen, or a hundred of MORTON'S Pens for less Produce, every manufacturer for less Cloth, every Workman for less Labor, than in 1860. It is simply a readjustment of nominal to actual values. We hope to hear that his trade is unaffected by it; for we hold it no man's true interest to buy any more than to sell goods for less than their honest cost.—*Tribune, July 12.*

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children—Cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind-colic and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething, gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

To Everybody.

Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on and doubles the price.

THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH,
the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S.
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-Pins, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. Also SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Hill, inimitable cutter of hair and whiskers. Styles neat, suitable, executed in the best manner only. Shaving 10 cents. No. 1 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 625 Broadway.

Five Weeks' Absence from the City. After TUESDAY, Aug. 2, all communications for Dr B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., must be directed to his Boston office, No. 24½ Winter-st., where he will continue his treatment for all diseases of the scalp, loss of hair and premature blanching, until September 4, when he will reopen his permanent office, No. 49 Bond-st., in this City.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read.
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

No Sewing Machine Complete without D. Barnum's "self-sewer." Saves the eyes. No basting. Guides the work itself. Only $1 50. No. 508 Broadway.

MARRIED.

WHITE—STARK.—On Tuesday, Aug. 2, at the residence of Mr. Edgar Hyatt, No. 43 West 45th-st., by Rev. T. C. Strong, D. D., Mr. GEORGE W. WHITE and Miss FRANCES A. STARK, daughter of B. B. Stark, Esq., of Woodstock, McHenry County, Ill.

DIED.

BEACH.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 2, Mrs. CATHARINE BEACH, relict of the late Joseph Beach, and daughter of the late Thomas Garniss, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday, Aug. 5, at 11 A. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs Eliza Baker, No. 18 Walnut, corner of Orchard-st., Newark, N. J. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 10 A. M.

BIRDSALL.—In Brooklyn, on Second day (Monday) morning, Aug. 1, CHARLES TOWNSEND, youngest child of James and Marianna T. Birdsall, aged 3 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence, No. 385 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Fourth day, (Wednesday,) the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

COGSWELL.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday morning, Aug. 1, Rev. JONATHAN COGSWELL, D. D., in the 82d year of his age.

His friends, and the clergy, are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, in New Brunswick.

☞ Philadelphia and New-England papers please copy.

DENT.—At Montezuma, Cal., on Thursday, June 30, suddenly, JOHN DENT, of this City, aged 49 years.

ESLER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 2, WILLIAM SAMUEL BOYD, infant son of Alexander and Grace Esler, aged 9 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his father's house, No. 172 West 32d-st., this day, (Wednesday,) Aug. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GORDON.—At Atlanta, Ga., on the 19th of June last, of wounds received at the battle of Resaca, ALFRED H., son of George Gordon, deceased.

HUNT.—At Clermont, on Friday, July 29, ELIZABETH AUGUSTA, wife of William H. Hunt, and daughter of the late Commodore Ridgely, U. S. N.

☞ New-Orleans and Baltimore papers please copy.

HOLMES.—On Tuesday, Aug. 2, at Melrose, Westchester County, HARRIE, only son of William and Frances L. Holmes, aged 3 years and 11 months.

Notice of the funeral will be published in Thursday's papers.

LEE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, EMALINE B., infant daughter of Henry A. and Margaret F. Lee, aged 15 days.

LAMBERT.—At Morristown, N. J., on Sunday, July 31, HATIE KEESE LAMBERT, eldest daughter of Harriet and the late Charles Lambert.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 11¾ A. M. Cars leave the foot of Barclay-st., at 8 A. M. for Morristown, and return at 3 P. M.

MYERS.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, Aug. 1, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Freeman Rawdon, in Schenectady, Col. MATTHEW MYERS, aged 80 years.

The remains were taken to Herkimer for interment.

NEVINS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 1, JANE, widow of the late Rufus L. Nevins, of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 239 Livingston-st.

POWERS.—On Monday evening, Aug. 1, CHARLES MILTON, youngest son of Edward J. and Millie D. Powers, aged 19 months and 18 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 31 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Greenwood.

REED.—On Tuesday, Aug. 2, JOSEPH PETTIGREW, infant son of Joseph T. and Emma Reed, aged 1 year, 2 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, and members of Mosaic Temple of Honor, No. 1, and Social Temple, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the house of his parents, No. 81 1st-st., on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

THOMSON.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Aug 1, GEORGE THOMSON, late of the firm of Lyles, Polhamus & Co., aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 53 St. Mark's-place, on Thursday afternoon, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Boston and New-Bedford, Mass., papers please copy.

WEEKS.—On Monday, Aug. 1, at his late residence, in Lefferts-st., Brooklyn, JOTHAM WEEKS, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, at 3 P. M., from the Summerfield M. E. Church, Washington-av., corner of Greene-av., without further notice.

WHEELER.—In Rochester, Mass., on Saturday, July 30, CHARLES LEONARD, infant son of Hassan H. and Eliza T. Wheeler, aged 13 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 461.—Aug. 2, 1864.
68, 13, 57, 14, 63, 20, 55, 77, 36, 12, 32, 51.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 462.—Aug. 2, 1864.
68, 26, 14, 44, 7, 40, 46, 24, 1, 11, 31, 15, 21.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. H. WARD, No. 7 Broad-st.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.
THE CELEBRATED
TROPICAL BALSAM,
PREPARED BY CARRENO BROTHERS & CO.,
Known as INFALLIBLE for the speedy cure of PHTHISIS, CROUP, and all other affections of the CHEST AND THROAT. Affections resulting from FALLS, BLOWS, or BRUISES, HEMORRHAGES, WOUNDS, CONTUSIONS, ULCERS, PILES, FELONS, BURNS, CHAPPED LIPS, HANDS, &c., HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, and all other NEURALGIC, RHEUMATIC, and SPASMODIC PAINS.

Valuable letters, certifying to the wonderful cures effected by this precious medicine, are published in the TRIBUNE, the INDEPENDENT, and the COURRIER DES ETATS-UNIS.

Full directions for use are around each bottle, and circulars containing said directions and a large number of testimonial letters, can be had at the General Depot, and will be sent to private residences on request.

[Copy.]

☞ Office of the Laboratory of Dr. J. G. Pohle, late of Jas. R. Chilton & Co., No. 93 Prince-st., corner of Mercer.

James R. Chilton, M. D., Julius G. Pohle, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemists:

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

I have made a chemical analysis of the Tropical Balsam prepared by Messrs. Carreno Bros. & Co., and found, after a thorough examination of it, that it is composed exclusively of vegetable substances—principally of gums and resins—possessing decided medicinal properties. It contains nothing that can prove deleterious to health when taken internally or applied externally; its astringent and healing properties being well calculated to stop hemorrhages and heal wounds, ulcers, &c.

(Signed) JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D., Successor to Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co., Analytical Chemist.

Heads of families are advised to keep always this Balsam by them, in order to use it in time in cases of WOUNDS, HEMORRHAGES, BURNS, BRUISES, &c., thus obtaining an immediate cure, and saving time, sufferings and money; also, those who are devoted to such occupations as expose them to danger, or require the use of instruments wherewith they may be injured.

Price of bottles, 37 cents, and $1.

General Depot at WM. E. SIBELL'S, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. Retailed at the drug-stores.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.
Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW INTERNAL TAX LAW.
D. APPLETON & CO., NOS. 443 AND 445 BROADWAY,
HAVE NOW READY
A SECOND EDITION
OF
THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE LAW,
APPROVED JUNE 30, 1864,
WITH
COPIOUS MARGINAL REFERENCES,
A
COMPLETE ANALYTICAL INDEX,
AND
TABLES OF TAXATION,
COMPILED BY
HORACE E. DRESSER.
1 vol., 8vo, 123 pages. Price 50 cents. Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

TENNYSON'S NEW VOLUME.
MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
ENOCH ARDEN;
AND
OTHER POEMS,
BY ALFRED TENNYSON.
One vol. 16mo. Price $1 25.

NOTICE—Several days in advance of its publication in England, the Laureate allows Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, who have purchased the proof-sheets from the author, to issue his volume in America. The two longest poems in it are love stories, told in that peculiar blank verse which Tennyson has made his own.

From the Author.

It is my wish that with Messrs. Ticknor & Fields alone the right of publishing my books in America should rest.
ALFRED TENNYSON.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers.
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from Aug. 15, 1867.

The Notes will be issued in the denomination of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department

The notes will be transmitted to the owners, free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper indorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

WM. S. HADLEY, AGENT FOR
CRONDAL'S PATENT CORK MATTRESSES CUSHIONS, &c.
WAREROOM AND OFFICE, NO. 250 CANAL-ST.
All kinds of FURNITURE, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c.
Hotels, boarding houses, private dwellings, country seats, steamboats, vessels, &c., furnished at short notice.

TESTIMONIAL.
From Alex. B. Mott, M. D.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1864.
I have used "Crondal's Patent Prepared Cork Mattresses" for some months, in the Government Hospital, corner of 21st-st. and Lexington-av., New-York, and take pleasure in recommending them for hospital and family use. They are the coolest and most comfortable, healthy mattresses with which I am acquainted, and do not become hard and compact by use.
ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.
Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.
NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

HOP BAGGING,
KILN CLOTH,
AT
NO. 83 MURRAY-STREET.
BURGESS & SHAVER.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the U. S. Weighers, held at Mr. Roache's, No. 31 Depeyster-st., Tuesday evening, Aug. 2, it was resolved that from the exorbitant prices, the men are resolved to inform the honorable Board of Weighers that on and after FRIDAY, Aug. 5, the rate of wages per hour is to be 40 cents.

PETER GILLISPIE, President.
R. R. CAMPTON, Vice-President.
F. MCLANE, Secretary.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—10,000 standard works, in half calf, at half price. 10,000 stereoscopic views, magnificently colored, very cheap. 100,000 works, biography, history and science, at half price. LEGGATT BROTHERS, No. 113 Nassau-st.

GILT COMBS.—NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED—Two, three, four, five, to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—DR. DEMARINI, NO. 60 EAST 34TH-st., has returned to the City, and will attend to office duties up to 15th of August.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.
From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST., will receive subscriptions to the **NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.**

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

MEYLERT & CO., No. 6 Wall-st., BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-st., will receive subscriptions to the new SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-st.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, BY H. J. MESSENGER, Banker, No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS:

BENJAMIN LODER,	WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. CORNELL,	THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY,	JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR.	ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	

Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.
E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.—The Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for ten days from this date, for the sale and delivery to them on the 15th of August inst., of six or any less number of the second mortgage bonds, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund. Proposals specifying the number of bonds offered, and the price demanded, may be sent to the office of the Company, No. 90 Broadway, addressed to the subscribers.
JAMES C. BELL, FREDERICK B. COE, CHAS. A. RAPALLO, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST., two doors below the Sub-Treasury, Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, BANKERS, NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.
All claims against Government purchased.
REFER TO

Bank of the Republic,	Chas. H. Marshall, Esq.,
Ordyke, Lorschigk & Co.,	Francis Skiddy, Esq.,
John J. Crane, Esq.	P. W. Engs, Esq.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS. $250,000 COUPON BONDS.
Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.
Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.
PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK, Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av., Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK, Corner Broadway and 23d-st., GOVERNMENT AGENCY and DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY of the UNITED STATES.
This Bank is now receiving subscriptions for the new loan of 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 30 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $660,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.
The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.
The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.
$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.
For further particulars, apply to SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., or to M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1864.
COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1, 1864, FROM Preferred Sinking Fund Bonds, General First Mortgage Bonds, Appleton Extension Bonds, and Green Bay Extension Bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., and from First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Co., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25, 1864.
THE INTEREST DUE AUG. 1 ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILL. —Capital paid in $600,000; collections made in all parts of the West. F. AIKEN, President.
E. E. BRAISTED, Cashier. S. M. NICKERSON, V. P.

INSURANCE.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES: NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.
This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

WM. S. CORWIN,	NATHAN CLARK,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,	HENRY SILBERHORN,
ROBERT DUNLAP,	ALBERT WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	JACOB FINK,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF,	JOHN N. HAYWARD,
CHARLES HUDSON,	WM. TILDEN,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN,	HARFORD B. KIRK,
JAMES W. TRASK,	J. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN S. MARTIN,	AMOS C. LITTELL,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD,	CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WALTER W. PRICE,	WM. P. DAVID,
THOMAS McLELLAND,	PATRICK DICKIE,
JOHN H. JAMES,	TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RUSSELL CRANE,	RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.,	R. M. VAIL.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER,
With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.
For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway. ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 2 WALL-ST. JULY 21, 1864.
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend (free from Government tax) of Six per Cent., payable on and after the first day of August, ult.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P.M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY, Councilman KOSTER, Councilman HAVILAND, Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN, PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH. JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN, CHARLES RILEY, Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER. WM. S. OPDYKE, JOHN BRICE, Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY, Councilman HEFFERNAN, Councilman FITZGERALD, Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY, Councilman SCHAEFER, Councilman COOK, Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, WM. JOYCE, } Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY, MICHAEL C. GROSS, JOHN BRICE, Committee on Salaries and Offices.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GLASS—ASSIGNEE SALE.—A COMPLETE AND well-stocked glass factory for sale, with lease, in good working order, with a full set of tools, horse and wagon, by order of G. A. FISCHER, Assignee. Inquire at No. 59 Flushing-av., near Broadway, Brooklyn E. D.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE PATENT RIGHTS FOR SCHATTES' Saw Cutting Machine. Cuts the teeth for 14,000 saws in 10 hours. A working machine may be seen at our office. SNYDER & WALKER, No. 229 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.
This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.
Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.
Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 18th inst.
This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip Issues of 1857 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.
At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.
The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY. No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the road for six months, ending 30th June, of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT, (less the Government tax of 5 per cent,) on the PREFERRED STOCK. Also, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK, free of Government tax. Both payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 19th inst., and be reopened on the 5th day of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., PITTSBURGH, July 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at a meeting held this day, adopted the following preamble and resolution:
Whereas, The half yearly interest or dividend on the third mortgage bonds of this Company accrued on the 1st day of July inst., but not payable by the terms of the contract until the 1st day of October next, and
Whereas, The net earnings of the Railway and the financial condition of the Company fully justifies the declaration and payment of a half-yearly dividend on these bonds at the same time with the dividend on the Capital Stock; therefore,
Resolved, That a dividend of Three and one-half per Cent. be declared on said third mortgage bonds for the half year ending June 30 ult., the same to be paid on and after the 5th day of August next to the persons registered as holders thereof, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 20th day of July inst. The Transfer Books of the Company for said bonds to be closed on that day, and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter. *Provided*, That such payment in advance of that which is called for by the contract, shall not be taken as a precedent for the future action of the Company. By order of the Board.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 2½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.
The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 20th of August.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1864.
TWENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.
Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the thirtieth day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, July 14.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 5th of August proximo, at the office of the Company, in this City, and at the Transfer Agency, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices.
The transfer books of the Company will close on the 20th of July instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.
By order of the Board, W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months, ending June 30, ult., of four per cent., payable at the office of the company, on or after the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August. G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYING with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.
By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax,) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

OCEAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, for the past six months, payable on and after the tenth instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to 10th inst., inclusive.
CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE HALF per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be paid at the office of the Company in New-York, on and after August 12, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 12th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CENTRAL Petroleum Company of this City have this day declared a dividend of One per cent upon their Capital of $500,000 for the month of July, payable at their office, No. 10 Pine-st., on the 15th inst.
WED. W. CLARKE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, has declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable Aug. 1, free of Government tax.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the general commission business, under the name of JOHN BENTO & CO., and will conduct the business heretofore carried on by the late Mr. JOSEPH BENTO, at No. 176 Front-st.
JOHN BENTO, G. SESSELBERG, HENRY P. ALVES.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

OFFICE OF HENRY H. BOODY & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST. New-York, Aug. 1, 1864.
D. A. BOODY and FINLEY I. WRIGHT are this day admitted members of our house.
H. H. BOODY & CO.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership, under the name of WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, for the transaction of a general banking business, at No. 17 Broad-st.
THOS. WALDEN. CHAS. F. WILLARD. EDWARD R. McILVAINE, CHAS. C. WALDEN.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLlegiate School for young ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. This school begins its second year on the 19th of September next. It is beautifully situated in a quiet neighborhood, 14 miles from the City of New-York. The buildings are new, with all modern improvements. Address the Rector, REV. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, President, No. 3 Nassau-st.; Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, and Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.
Term opens Oct. 1, 1864. Course completed in two terms of six months each. The first year, $15; second year, $5. No charges for incidentals.
Faculty, ERASTUS O. HAVEN, D. D., LL.D., President of the University; Hon. JAMES V. CAMPBELL, Hon. CHARLES I. WALKER, Hon. THOMAS M. COOLEY, Professors.
Average attendance for the last three years, 169.
Send for catalogues to Prof. Cooley, Ann Arbor. Catalogues embracing all the departments may be obtained from the President.
ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 1, 1864.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Charges for ensuing academic year beginning Sept. 1; for board, furnished room, fuel, washing and common English branches, $153. There is no better place to prepare for college or for business life. Send for catalogues to REV. JOSEPH E. KING, D.D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

GOLDSMITH'S ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING, No. 756 BROADWAY. —CARD.—In consequence of the short notice given of the discontinuance of the low charges, and in order that all may avail themselves of them, it is announced that the time for the reception of pupils at the half prices has been extended. Students entering their names now will have four months to complete their lessons.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. Personal application can be made at the Institute after Aug. 15. Before that date, letters addressed as above will be promptly answered.
DR. & MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, PORT JERVIS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 13. Collegiate department embraces studies for three years. Special advantages for music. For circulars, address PRINCIPAL, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE—FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, reopens Sept. 20. Mme. DON BERNARD, née de Rochiermoy, will be at home Sept. 1. Previous to that date, letters addressed at No. 147 Madison-av. will meet attention.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Term opens Aug. 26. $56 pays board and common English 14 weeks. (Both sexes.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

INSTRUCTION.—BOARD AND INSTRUCTION wanted by the year for a boy 4½ years old, within 30 miles of the City. Address, stating terms, location, &c., INSTRUCTION, No. 18 Wall-st., Room No. 10.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 21st of September, at 11 West 36th-st.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I. —Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS OR OTHERS.—A gentleman, fully experienced, University graduate, scholar and prizeman, wishes to buy a first-class school, (finishing institute for young ladies preferred,) either as sole principal or partner. Address immediately DOCTOR D, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A LADY, QUALIFIED TO TEACH LATIN, French and drawing from nature, besides the usual English branches, wishes an engagement; would teach after 2 o'clock P. M. in exchange for board. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

SCHOOL WANTED.—BY A PRESBYTERIAN clergyman, an experienced teacher; would rent, or buy at moderate price, an established male boarding school. Address, full particulars, with circular, confidentially, NEWMAN, Box No. 177 *Times* office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED by a family of three persons, in a modern-built house, with the conveniences of bath, &c., located between 14th and 36th sts., near 5th-av. The rooms must be in suite on the first and second floors, and well furnished. For desirable apartments, a satisfactory price will be given. References unexceptionable. Address Box No. 1,128 Post-office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, BY A FAMily, for the Fall and Winter, in some private house, pleasantly located in the central upper part of the City, and where the comforts of a home can be found. No other boarders preferred. The apartments may be furnished or not. References unexceptionable. Address HOME, No. 411 Broadway.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SECOND floor front room to let, suitable for a party of gentlemen or a family; private table, if desired; dinner at 6. No. 8 University-place, corner of Clinton-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITHOUT board, with modern improvements, to single gentlemen. Pleasant locality. Inquire at No. 83 East 28th-st.

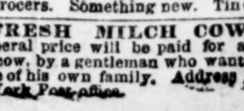
FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at MARTIN OLSEN'S MANTEL MANUFACTORY, No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

IRON. IRON. IRON.
Tons.
1,000 best refined bars, all sizes,
500 common bars, all sizes,
200 best rods, 3-16, ¼, 5-16, ⅜, 7-16.
200 best horse-shoe iron.
60 best angle iron, 1¼ to 3 inch.
25 large round shafting.
100 spike rods, all sizes.
500 No. 1 Scotch pig-iron.
200 Nos. 1 and 2 American iron.
200 forge American iron.
100 Kentledge iron.
100 wrought iron turnings.
For sale in lots by PETTEE, WILSON & CO.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., etc.
J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

A FRESH MILCH COW WANTED.—A liberal price will be paid for a number one fresh milch cow, by a gentleman who wants a good milker for the use of his own family. Address B. B., Box No. 3,452 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1¼ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEW first-class three-story Philadelphia brick and brownstone basement house, with furnace in cellar, hot and cold water, water closets, bath, bells, speaking tubes, &c., situated on the corner of Carlton and DeKalb avs. Price $6,000. Inquire of J. KIRBY, builder, Gates-av., near Washington-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Hackettstown, N. J., three hours from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad. Lot 98x238, well stocked with choice fruit; frame house, and barn in good repair. Price, $4,000. Apply to J. C. WYCKOFF on premises, or to O. W. DUNN, Esq., No. 209 Duane-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE, four-story, high stoop, in best of order, on Murray Hill, near 5th-av., for sale cheap, with furniture. Others desirably located, $8,000 to $30,000 and upward, some with stables. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.,—A NEAT place, containing 2½ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order; fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5448, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—TWO FINE FARMS IN DUTCHESS County; one containing 300 and the other 427 acres; fine improvements, plenty of fruit, &c. Also, other farms and country seats. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET.

TO LET—A SOAP FACTORY IN BROOKLYN; two iron kettles, capacity 28,000 pounds each; iron vats, boilers, frames, &c. Immediate possession can be given; rent low. Apply at No. 79 Front-st., New-York, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—WITHIN 30 miles of New-York, near the water, with good buildings and a few acres of land. Parties having such a place to sell cheap for cash, will address, with full particulars, FARMER, Box No. 2,228 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FURNISHED HOUSE in New-York or Brooklyn, in a good location; to a family having nice furniture and wishing it well cared for, this will be a desirable opportunity to let at a fair price. Address Box No. 2,245 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COUNTRY SEAT, WITH A FARM attached, suitable for stock purposes. Address, with full particulars, viz.: price, situation, number of acres, &c., FARM, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FROM OCTOBER 1, OR NOVEMBER 1, for six months, a completely furnished house in good repair; neighborhood must be unexceptionable. Address Box No. 3,329 Post Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—WORK BY A SEAMSTRESS, EITHER by the day or week; does all kinds of family sewing; can finish dresses after they are cut; has worked for some of the best families in the City. Address or call at No. 165 West 41st-st., top floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Protestant woman; is an excellent cook; understands the care of milk and butter, and would assist in the washing and ironing, if required. Inquire for two days at No. 276 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework, in City or country; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and understands dairy work thoroughly. Address No. 193 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY girl to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good references. Call at No. 89 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE GENERal housework of a small family; wages not an object, but a home for herself and child, three years old; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress or as chambermaid; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting; good references; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 111 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; would take care of children; good references can be given. Apply for two days at No. 99 Hester-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and nurse; is quick at the needle, makes shirts; wages, $7; City or country. Call at No. 132 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; good references from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 93 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting. Call at No. 7 Attorney-st., between Grand and Division.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman, a situation as governess or housekeeper. Address to or apply at No. 343 4th-av., after 9 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, LATELY LANDed, a situation to do some kind of light housework, or to mind children, in New-York or vicinity; wages moderate. Apply at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework. Also, farm hands, coachmen, gardeners, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

A WHEELER & WILSON OPERATOR, who has had 15 years' practice at family clothing, wants a place in the country for a few weeks; wages no object. Address ENGLISH SEAMSTRESS, No. 282 Mulberry-st.

ALL EMPLOYERS WANTING COMPEtent servants for the City or country, excellent cooks, experienced chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, cooks to wash and iron, girls for housework, and young girls, call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; best of City and country reference; no objection to the country. Address M. C., Box 217 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF ABILITY, employment as shipping clerk, collector or any other capacity, where he can make himself useful; best references given. Address H. B., Box No. 4,683 Post-office.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS HEAD GARdener, by a Scotchman; works himself; is a thorough, practical man; references from the best places near this City. Address ABERDEEN, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENERAL LAUNdress or chambermaid; first-class reference. Call at No. 433 East 16th-st.

TO MASTER PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.—Wanted, by a competent man, who has been 13 years in said business for himself, a situation as foreman in a good shop; wages moderate; can also influence some work for his employer. Address PLUMBER, &c., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GROOM, TO GO A SHORT DIStance into the country; must understand the care of horses thoroughly, be a good "rubber," and bring a recommendation from his last place; liberal wages will be paid to a good hand; no other need apply. Call at No. 90 Beekman-st., second floor, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A CHILD'S NURSE, WHO HAS HAD considerable experience in taking charge of a baby, and has good City or Brooklyn references; wages $8 per month. Apply at No. 144 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN, who understands the cultivation of flowers, on a small place seven miles from this City. Apply at No. 143 Water-st., from 9 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN TO GO A SHORT distance in the country to take care of two horses and work in a garden. Call at office No. 1, No. 74 Wall-st.

OPERATORS.—TWO GOOD OPERATORS ON vests; good hands will receive the highest prices paid in the City. Paid in full every Saturday. Call this day at No. 7 Bowery, Room No. 22, fourth floor.

FOURDRINIER MACHINE TENDERS wanted at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Del. Address H. N. MOSELEY, Wilmington, Del.

FOR SALE—THE PROPELLER THOMAS FOULKS, well adapted for towing; length, 75 feet; breadth, 18 feet 3 inches; depth, 8 feet 6 inches. Built in Brooklyn in 1861; metaled with pure copper in 1864. Vessel has been run but a few months, and is sold to close an account. For particulars apply at office.
THOMAS STACK, Shipbuilder, Foot of North 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE WANTED—SECONDhand and in good condition. Address SAFE, Box No. 4,139 New-York Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.
Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, in the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al., to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title, legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, (also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.
Appraised at $225,000.
Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars; 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash at time of sale.
DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

J. E. HALSEY, Auctioneer—By J. E. HALSEY & Co.
ADMINISTRATORS' SALE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5,
At 11 o'clock, (to close the estate of W. H. Tibbals, deceased,) on the premises Nos. 20 and 22 COMMERCE-STREET. MACHINERY—Consisting in part of one 6 horse steam engine and boiler complete, shaping and iron lathes planer, punching machines, jig and buz saws, mortising machines, forges, furnaces, shafting, belting, pullies, anvils, vices, &c. Also one Singer's sewing machine; also stock of paints, oil, varnish, brushes &c.; also, lease of building above mentioned. The machinery is all of the manufacture of ROGERS & Co., Norwich, Conn., and worthy the attention of buyers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 53 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO LADIES USING MEDICINES.—Ladies require remedies specially adapted for their peculiar natures. Medicines generally produce nausea, sick stomach, and are otherwise disgusting, and are not only inefficient but injurious in their effects. The only specific known to be healthy, pleasant and certain for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful "PORTUGUESE FEMALE PILLS" of M. Desomeaux, being scientifically prepared from the most costly imported ingredients, and being thickly sugar-coated, are free from the loathing attending the taking of the many useless and deleterious pills and drops palmed upon the unwary. Besides being pleasant to take, they are infallible in all cases. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, sole agent for the United States, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York City.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is one dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. A book that treats of the dreadful effects of early abuse. Two hundred pages. Sent by mail for ten three-cent stamps. Male and Female Preventive, five dollars.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Fort Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

WANTED—BOARD AT SING SING FOR A gentleman, wife, three children and servant, near depot; state terms, &c. Address R. J. W., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT STAMFORD, CONN.—House pleasantly situated, and about eight minutes walk from depot. Inquire of Mrs. NOAH KNAPP, at Stamford, or A. B. KNAPP, No. 24 Walker-st., N. Y.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS—White rags 10 cents per pound, colors and woolens, 3 cents per pound; books and newspapers, 3 cents; old brass, 24 cents; copper and pewter, 30 cents per pound; lead, 10 cents, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

PROPOSALS

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Alleghany arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, bolt, stud and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the tongues of the buckles of the best clock wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish and dimensions of the buckle-tongues and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before japanning. After being thoroughly cleaned, and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to the inspection of the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as follows: Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, and the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated June 24, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Wit : { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings." GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- ceived at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 4 P. M., for 12-pounder Projectiles, to be delivered as follows, viz.:

6,000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
8,000 12-pounder Shell, and
14,000 12-pounder Spherical Case,
at each of the following arsenals:
Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, New-York.
Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, and
Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.
2,000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
6,000 12-pounder Shell, and
8,000 12-pounder Spherical Case,
at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual; the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 14,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above-named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 13, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for 12-pounder Projectiles." GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Broadway, from Seventieth to Seventy-first-street.
For regulating and grading Ninety-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Bloomingdale road.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth streets.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
For resetting curb and gutter in Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
For flagging Broadway, from Fifty-fourth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.
For flagging Broadway, from Forty-seventh-street to Fiftieth-street.
For flagging and reflagging Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-second-street.
For working Eighth-avenue as a Country Road, from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street.
For rebuilding Pier number Forty-six North River.
For rebuilding bulkhead between piers number Fifty-one and Fifty-three, North River.
For repairing pier number Fifty-three, North River.
For repairing pier number Fifty-two, North River.
For excavating cellar and fitting-up basement of house of Engine Company number Twenty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July 23, 1864.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with title of work for which it may be offered, the name of the bidder, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office, until 11 A. M., of Thursday, August 11, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth street; Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street; Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth streets, and Hudson-street, from Beach to Hubert-street.

Specifications and blank forms for the bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

JULY 30, 1864. THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSASL FOR BUILDING AND EQUIPPING TWO FIRST-CLASS AND TWO SECOND-CLASS LIGHT VESSELS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON CITY, July 11, 1864.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, the 13th of August, 1864, for building and equipping two first-class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length from after side of stern post to the fore side of main stem, 98 feet; breadth of beam, moulded, 23 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of limber strake to top of beam, 11 feet; tonnage about 232.

Also, for building and equipping two second-class light-vessels of the following dimensions:

Length between perpendiculars, 81 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, moulded, 21 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of limber strake to top of beam, 10 feet 6 inches; tonnage about 150.

The white oak to be of the best sea-coast timber, and the yellow pine of the finest grain untapped southern timber. The printed specifications by which the vessels are to be constructed, and which will, with the drawings and plans, be attached to and form a part of the contracts, can be had on application to the Light-house Board, or to the Light-house Inspector at Portland, Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, at which places, also, the plans and drawings may be seen and examined.

The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal, or to refuse to receive any vessel not built in strict conformity to the terms of the contract, and no contract will be considered binding until it shall have been approved by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be received or considered unless from persons engaged in ship building, and each offer must be accompanied by the signatures of two responsible persons as sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract.

Each vessel must be distinctly specified, with the sum for which the bidder proposes to build and equip her, according to the drawings and specifications, and a copy of the printed specifications must be inclosed by each bidder, as evidence that there is no mistake as to the object of his proposal.

A drawing of the vessel contracted for will be furnished to the contractor, to which he will be required to adhere strictly; to this end the mould loft lines will be taken off and the mould examined by the superintending officer, who will be assigned to the duty by this board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and who will be required to see that the work executed and the materials used are in strict conformity to the terms and specifications of the contract, and who must certify to the same in writing, before the vessel will be received, and payments authorized to be made.

Persons making proposals to build any of these light-vessels may suggest any change or alterations by which the cost will be lessened, without using inferior materials, and in making such suggestions the precise character of the change or alteration will be named, with the amount saved thereby. The proposals for each vessel will state the time required to complete the vessel and deliver it to the agent of the board at such place as may be agreed upon: the same to be named in the bid. All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "*Proposals for building Light-vessels,*" and then inclosed in another envelope, and addressed to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

No bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Any person submitting a proposal may be present, and witness the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

By order of the Light-house Board,
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 602 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- CEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for delivering by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City:

Sewed Bootees,
Pegged Bootees,
Sewed Boots,
Pegged Boots,
Packing Boxes.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can complete the delivery of the quantity they bid for.

They will submit with their proposals a sample of the article they propose to furnish.

A proper guarantee must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing," (here insert the name of the article bid for,) and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th of August next, for the delivery by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City.

Army Blankets, of domestic manufacture, Wool, Gray, (with letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long and five feet six inches wide, to weigh five pounds each.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how many they can deliver per week, when they can commence, and where they can furnish their deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the contract and give bond for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blankets," and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. G.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- ceived at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the following ordnance:

50 10-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege mortars.
50 8-inch siege howitzers.
50 Coehorn mortars, bronze.

These mortars and howitzers are to be made in conformity with drawings and specifications to be furnished by the Ordnance Department, and are to be submitted to the usual inspections and provings before being received by the United States. The inspection will be made at the foundry where cast.

Deliveries must be at the following rates, viz.: Not less than two mortars or howitzers on or before the 30th day of September, 1864, and at a rate of not less than four mortars or howitzers per week thereafter until the entire number contracted for is delivered.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the right to deliver the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate proposals must be made for each article.

No bids will be received from parties other than founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this department to be capable of executing in their own foundries the work proposed for. The siege mortars and howitzers are to be cast hollow, and cooled from the interior.

Forms of bid can be obtained at this office, or at any of the following arsenals, viz.: Alleghany, Frankford, New-York, Watertown, Watervliet, Washington or St. Louis.

Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered:

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded:

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 14, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the order of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed necessary on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Siege Mortars, Siege Howitzers, or Coehorn Mortars," as the case may be. GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, July 26, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until Thursday, Aug. 11, A. D., 1864, for furnishing this department with "Sky Blue Kerseys," Army Standard, to be delivered free of charge, at the Army Clothing Depot, Steubenville, Ohio, in good, new packages, with the name of the party, furnishing the kind and quality of goods distinctly marked thereon. Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposals, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery. Bids will be opened on Thursday, Aug. 11th, A. D., 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., when bidders are invited to be present, and awards will be made as soon as practicable thereafter. Bidders, or their duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made. The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General. ALEXANDER CONN, Captain and A. Q. M.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person presenting the same, the date of the presentation, and the title of the work for which it may be offered, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 1, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

East Broadway, from Grand-street to Chatham-square; Forty-first-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue; Gramercy-place, (east side Gramercy Park,) from Twentieth to Twenty-first-street; the gore on west side of Centre-street, at Reade-street, and South-street, from Oliver-street to east side of Catherine-slip.

Specifications and forms of agreement can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

JULY 20, 1864. THOS. STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this Office until Friday the 12th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the furnishing of Materials and the erection of a building on the grounds attached to the Old Reservoir, corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The amount of security required will be $2,000.

Plans and specifications, together with blank forms of proposals in accordance with the ordinances of the Common Council can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office. THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, TO Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to S. L. BROWN, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.......... 3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.......... 3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
EUGENIE.......... (Afloat).... 900-horse power
FRANCE.......... (Building).... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.......... (Building)... 1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE; as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON...... WEDNESDAY........ Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE...... WEDNESDAY........ Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON...... WEDNESDAY........ Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE...... WEDNESDAY........ Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON...... WEDNESDAY........ Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).......... $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).......... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ERIN—building	3,215	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse,
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

WESTMINSTER.......... Saturday, July 30.
VIRGINIA.......... Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN.......... Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA.......... Saturday, Sept. 10.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY........Aug. 6
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY........Aug. 13
CITY OF LONDON........SATURDAY........Aug. 20

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage.......... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage.......... 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship NORTH STAR, A. G. JONES, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 12 o'clock M.

The first-class steamship OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will succeed the NORTH STAR and sail Aug. 13.

For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON, will dispatch their elegant new steamship GOLDEN RULE, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship YAZOO, GEO. W. COUCH, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, at 12 o'clock noon, the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's first-class side wheel steamship ARIEL will sail as above, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling Green. D. B. ALLEN.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD steamship MARATHON, Capt. McMICKAN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 3d August. Cabin passage $80, in gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

BIDDLE'S GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges GERALDINE & STELLA; a large steamer with saloons; also small steamers for picnics and excursions. R. V. BONNELL & CO., NO. 159 Front-st.

A SECRET THAT EVERY MARRIED WOMAN SHOULD KNOW.—Inclose 50 cents and a stamped envelope addressed to yourself, to No. 476 Broadway, New-York. Simple and cheap.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave— LONG BRANCH At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st. WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.) On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M, thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York. L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.

ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1, 1864, THE terminus of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be changed from the foot of Courtland-st. to Pier No. 2, North River. Time of leaving Pier No. 2, on and after August 10; 6:10 A. M., 8:20 A. M., 12:10 P. M., 3:50 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 6 P. M., 7:10 P. M.
JOSIAH O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy-point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer MARY POWELL, Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER; and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves: Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES—Dudley's Grove, near Hastings; Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville; Myers' New Grove, Staten Island; the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds, Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON, NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,

Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES, IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

WANTED.—ANY GENTLEMAN ABOUT GOING abroad, and who may have two or three horses, and would like them kept free of expense until next Spring, can hear of an unexceptionable party to lodge them with. the best of care and feed will be given them. If the horses are first-class and the rate not excessive, the party having them in charge would like to purchase. Address Box No. 3,329 New-York Post-office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Where Dr. COLTON, (the originator,) with the Nitrous Ox de Gas, often renders tooth drawing a pleasure instead of a pain. *No pain guaranteed.* Office 22 Bond-s

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets o Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10 Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE PUBLIC INSIST UPON IT.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE RAVEL PANTOMIME.
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7½ o'clock,
MAZULM; or, THE NIGHT OWL.
LAUGHABLE TRICKS, BRILLIANT SCENERY.
MLLE. LOUISE, MLLE. ERNESTINE AND A FULL COMPANY.

Mr. J. H. CLIFFORD, Ethiopian Comedian, in his Stump Speech.

AN EXTRA EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING AT 11, in Lecture Room, without additional charge, of HERR NADOLSKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET, only 4½ feet high, 3 feet wide and 2 feet thick, containing two hundred full-sized pieces of furniture.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRIAN will play at short intervals, day and evening, the most DIFFICULT OVERTURES AND COMPOSITIONS, with all the effects of a FULL ORCHESTRA OF 20 INSTRUMENTS.

THE NEW VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM, introduces 30,000 feet of cool air per minute, rendering it the COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.

MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH, BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!!

FAT CHILD, GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANTS, DWARFS, ALBINOS, AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.

THURSDAY, AUG. 4, NATIONAL FAST DAY, unusual attractions will be presented. Doors of Museum closed only during divine service, viz.: from 10½ A. M. until 12 M. EXTRA PERFORMANCES in LECTURE-ROOM almost every hour, AFTERNOON and EVENING, commencing at 1 o'clock.

Phrenological Examinations by Prof. LIVINGSTON.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S. WEDNESDAY.

LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF THE ENGAGEMENT of the highly popular and very attractive original IRISH COMEDIAN, MR. DAN BRYANT.

Second appearance this Summer of Miss FANNY MORANT, in Boucicault's great drama of THE COLLEEN BAWN; OR THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN, with the following unprecedentedly great cast:

Myles-na-Coppaleen.......... Mr. Dan Bryant
Father Tom.......... Mr. C. Fisher
Danny Mann.......... Mr. W. R. Floyd
Hardress Cregan, his original character.. Mr. H. F. Daly
Kyrle Daly.......... Mr. A. H. Davenport
Corrigan.......... Mr. W. H. Norton
Bertie O'More.......... Mr. Brown
Hyland Creagh.......... Mr. Williamson
Mrs. Cregan.......... Miss Fanny Morant
Eily O'Connor, the "Colleen Bawn,"... Miss Ione Burke
Anne Chute, the "Colleen Ruadh"..... Mrs. W. R. Floyd
Shelah Mann.......... Mrs. John Sefton

THURSDAY, the COLLEEN BAWN, in which Mr. DAN BRYANT will perform.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans..$20
United States to New Recruits.......... 10
United States to Veterans.......... 15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman of Committee.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their District, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants, Bankers and General Volunteer and Substitute Association, office No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery. S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

EXEMPTION, EXEMPTION.—FIVE GOOD aliens are desirous to go as substitutes for respectable men, who will pay $700 cash. Apply at No. 100 Broadway, or address J. F., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

EXEMPTS.—EXEMPTION PAPERS FOR U. S. and State prepared and filed, at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,

of the cheapest and most approved pattern. MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY. Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE.—FOUR NEW, first-class Locomotives, cylinders, 15x22, Drivers 4½ feet. Delivery in August and September, two each month. Inquire of A. S. WHITON, No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

ENGINE LATHE FOR SALE—FIFTEEN feet shears and swings thirty inches. Inquire at the coal office, No. 211 East 22d-st. SAM'L LEGGETT.

STATIONERY.

WM. H. WOGLOM, ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURER, STATIONER AND PRINTER, NO. 245 GREENWICH-ST.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS of all kinds, sold upon reasonable terms.

Just out, a reliable card of U. S. Stamp Duties under the new law. Price 15c. Send for a copy.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1849.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Commences 7¾; concludes 10¾.
Lessee and Manager.......... Wm. Wheatley
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY. THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT THREE of the grand Spectacular Drama of the SEA OF ICE, in which the distinguished artiste, MISS LUCILLE WESTERN, has achieved a POSITIVE TRIUMPH, the theatre each evening being attended by FULL AND DISCRIMINATING AUDIENCES.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 3, 1864, will be presented a grand Dramatic Romance, entitled the SEA OF ICE. LOUISE DE LASCOURS, afterward OGARITA, MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.

Supported by Messrs. L. R. Shewell, J. F. Hagan, Chas. Peters, B. T. Ringgold, J. W. Blaisdell, J. Seymour, Miss Mary Wells, Mrs. Skerrett, &c.

APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.

The original music composed by J. P. Cooke, under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.

ON MONDAY NEXT will be introduced the great and celebrated drama by C. W. Tayleure, entitled EAST LYNNE, in which Miss LUCILLE WESTERN will sustain her original characters of LADY ISABEL and MADAME VINE, supported by every member of the company.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Manager.......... Geo. Wood

Twenty-first night and last week of the highly successful engagement of the young, beautiful, gifted, the magnificent MISS HELEN WESTERN, who will this WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3, give her fifteenth representation of THE FRENCH SPY. THE FRENCH SPY.

After which, condensed into one act, THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
Paul the Pet.......... Miss Helen Western.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 5, Farewell Benefit of MISS HELEN WESTERN, when a bill of UNEQUALED ATTRACTIVENESS will be offered.

Seats secured in advance.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE NATIONAL FAST.—ON THURSDAY, the day of National Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, there will be appropriate services in the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., at 11 o'clock A. M. A collection will be made in behalf of the Christian Commission.

A UNION PRAYER-MEETING.—A UNION prayer-meeting will be held in Madison square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS,) at 11 o'clock, on THURSDAY, Aug. 4, the day appointed by the President for special religious services, to which all are invited.

NATIONAL FAST.—ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Stuyvesant-square, will be open for public worship on THURSDAY, 4th inst., at 11 A. M. The Rev. Dr. TYNG will preach.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S GOLD MEDAL NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,

after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

NEW-YORK PIANO-FORTE COMPANY, NO. 394 HUDSON-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The members of this company being superior practical workmen is a guarantee that Pianos of our make are not surpassed by those of any establishment in this country or Europe.

We invite with confidence the musical and artistic public to thoroughly test the merits of our instruments.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS. Warerooms No. 758 Broadway. PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st. MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1 cent per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

CHAMBERS' AND GABLER'S COTTAGE squares and grand squares, also cottage upright pianos, equal in tone and quality to any other first-class pianos; are sold at more moderate prices. Warerooms, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $100 and $125; with pedals, $200 to $500. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, issued in the name of Edward Wurts, have been lost, viz.: one, No. 4,057, dated Nov. 20, 1858, for 55 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock; also one, No. 7,605, dated Feb. 28, 1862, for 5 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock. The transfer of the same has been stopped. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating for the same, and notified that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. G. S. SCOFIELD, No. 500 Broadway, New-York.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,398, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to WHITEHOUSE, SON & [illegible], No. [illegible] William-st.

$100 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN—ON the night of the 27th of July, a GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH, (Jules Jurgensen's No. 7,[illegible],) with link chain attached. Any person leaving them at the store of Tiffany & Co., Broadway, will receive the above reward, and no questions asked. Should they be in the hands of a pawnbroker, a liberal premium will be paid over his advances.

MEETINGS.

ARMY NURSES.—A MEETING OF THE Trustees and Advisory Board of Masonic Mission will be held TO-DAY at 3½ o'clock P. M., in Room No. [illegible] Clinton Hall. All interested, especially ladies desiring to become army nurses, are invited.
WALTER H. SHUPE, President.

GEN. ROUSSEAU'S RAID.

Highly Interesting Particulars of the Expedition.

The Departure From Decatur--Passage of the Coosa River.

Thirty Miles of the Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad Destroyed.

GUN FACTORY DESTROYED AT TALLADEGA

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, July 27, 1864.

A raid upon the rear of JOHNSTON'S army, and cutting of his line of communication having been decided upon by Gen. SHERMAN, the important duty of carrying it out was intrusted to Major-Gen. ROUSSEAU. The preparatory orders to him were issued about the 1st of July, and the command was to be organized out of such materials as were at hand. Several regiments of cavalry in his district, which would necessarily form a part, were only partly mounted, and were scattered at different points along the railroad. They were, however, gathered together and sent as promptly as possible to Decatur, Ala., from which point the expedition was to start.

The command was divided into two brigades—the First commanded by Col. T. J. HARRISON, Eighth Indiana; and the Second by Col. HAMILTON, Ninth Ohio, composed as follows:

First Brigade—Eighth Indiana Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. JONES; Eighth Iowa Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. M. T. PATRICK; Second Kentucky Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. WATTS.

Second Brigade—Ninth Ohio Cavalry, Capt. ——; Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, Major STEVENS; and two guns of Battery E, First Michigan Artillery, Lieut. WIGHTMAN.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE START.

Gen. ROUSSEAU reached Decatur on the 9th of July, and in the evening of the same day, the last detachments of the different regiments which were to compose the command also arrived, and preparations were made for starting the next day.

Sunday, the 10th, was a busy day in camp; anything but a Sabbath-like still prevailed. In the morning horses were issued to regiments yet in need of them—tents, extra clothing, and other articles not necessary for the trip were packed up to be left behind, and the bustle of preparation was visible in every quarter. No vehicles were to be taken except five ambulances for the transportation of the sick and wounded. The whole command was put in a light marching order, so as to move with celerity, the necessary articles, such as ammunition, axes, &c., being transported on pack-mules. The men were not allowed to carry any extra clothing except a shirt and a pair of socks for a change; even blankets were to be left behind. Everything betokened that the movement was one that required rapidity of execution. Fifteen days' rations of salt, coffee, and sugar, five of hard bread, and one of bacon, were issued to the men, and carried in their haversacks. Subsistence for the rest of the trip was to be obtained in the country to be traversed by the command. To provide against lameness of the horses from loss of shoes, each man carried with him two shoes, fitted for his horse, and nails sufficient for fastening them.

FORCES MOVE.

In the afternoon everything was ready, the bugles sounded "forward," and the command moved out. Starting out in a southeasterly direction, the expedition took the road toward Somerville, a county seat fifteen miles from Decatur. The road crosses Flint River seven miles out, and passes over a country generally of flat surface. Somerville was reached about 9 o'clock at night, and the command bivouacked until morning. A forage train accompanied it this far with corn for the horses, the wagons returning to Decatur next day. Henceforward, the horses were to take the chances of such forage as the country afforded along the route.

July 11.—The expedition was now fairly started in the enemy's country, and, judging from the rations issued, was not likely to return to our own lines in less than two weeks. The direction pursued was about the same as before—southeast. The distance marched was about thirty miles, and in the evening the command bivouacked on Sand Mountain, the dividing ridge which separates the waters flowing into the Tennessee River from those flowing into the Gulf of Mexico. The country was generally poor, and afforded but a scanty supply of forage for the horses.

July 12.—Descending Sand Mountain in the morning, the expedition forded Black Warrior River, a tributary of the Tombigbee, and at 10 o'clock reached Blountsville, the county seat of Blount County.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

In the jail here were found two deserters from JOHNSTON's army and four negroes, charged with the crime of seeking their liberty. All were released. A prisoner charged with murder was in confinement in the same jail, and was left to await his trial at the hands of the civil authorities. Beyond Blountsville the road crosses Strait Mountain, the descent of which is remarkably steep and rugged, but was passed without accident, and the command halted for the night in a fertile valley, where a good supply of oats was obtained for the horses. On this day's march the first armed rebels were met, a small party of them having fired on the advance guard on the mountain and then fled. Their shots were ineffective.

SUPPLIES CAPTURED.

A regiment was sent forward in the night to Ashville, five miles, to secure any supplies the rebels might have at that point. A sufficient quantity of corn for the horses was obtained, and also a quantity of flour and bacon.

July 13.—The command marched into Ashville in the morning, and remained for several hours, getting the horses completely shod up. All places of business were closed, and a number of the citizens had fled in terror at the approach of the dreaded Yankees. The printing office of the county paper (the Ashville *Vidette*) was deserted by the proprietors and printers, leaving the forms on the press, the edition being partly worked off. The paper contained VALLANDIGHAM's speech at Hamilton, Ohio, and in an editorial article eulogized VAL. as a "gifted statesman, orator, and patriotic exile." The editor further shows the following, looking to the Peace party of the North for aid in sustaining the rebellion:

"It is our desire to see the names of FERNANDO WOOD and C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, or some of their co-laborers, placed upon the ticket of that party at the Chicago Convention for President and Vice President of the United States, supported by such men as LONG and HARRIS, and just in proportion to the support they receive will the North exhibit signs of returning reason and humanity. If they are elected we expect to have peace, independence, and constitutional liberty."

Several printers were detailed and sent to the office, and the press was soon put to a use never anticipated by its owner—printing orders and blanks for a Yankee command. The printers also amused themselves by taking out a column of secession stuff from the form of the *Vidette*, and inserting a short editorial changing the tone of the paper, and also some items concerning the arrival of Gen. ROUSSEAU's command. A few copies of the new edition were worked off before the command again took up the line of march.

MARCH RESUMED.

In the afternoon the march was continued over a rough, barren country, and in the evening the expedition reached the Coosa River at Greenport. Here it was expected that the rebels would attempt to delay us if they could gather any force, as news of our approach had been no doubt sent forward. None were to be seen when the bank of the river was reached. The ferry-boat was on the opposite side, and was gained possession of by a party swimming over. Gen. ROUSSEAU at once ordered a detachment of 300 men to be crossed to hold the ferry, and in the night the artillery was also ferried over, to prevent delay in the morning.

BURIAL OF AN ESTEEMED OFFICER.

Here the Fifth Iowa performed the sad duty of interring the remains of one of its most efficient officers, Capt. WILLIAM CURL. The regiment was in the rear, and Capt. CURL and Capt. WILCOX, of the same regiment, were riding together a little separated from their companies, when they were fired upon by six men, who had concealed themselves in the bushes by the roadside. The rebels demanded their surrender before firing, but both officers attempted to escape, when they were fired on from the rear, and Capt. CURL instantly killed. Capt. WILCOX was severely, but not dangerously, wounded, eight buckshot having penetrated his thigh.

DISABLED SENT TO REAR.

An inspection of the command was made and a number of horses found in unfit condition for the trip. All men who, from sickness or other causes, were not likely to endure the hardships of the march, were also called out and sent with the disabled horses to Guntersville, on the Tennessee River, about 40 miles distant. An ambulance was also sent to convey Capt. WILCOX and others disabled. They subsequently arrived safely within our lines.

July 14.—At daylight the column was in motion, preparing to cross the river. At the ferry the Coosa is a deep stream about 300 yards wide, with but little current. Four miles further down, at Ten Islands, it spreads out to a greater width and is fordable. The detachment under command of Maj. GRAHAM, of the Eighth Indiana, which had crossed at the ferry, was ordered to move down the east side to cover the ford, while the main column proceeded down the west side to cross at the fording.

ENEMY ENCOUNTERED.

Maj. GRAHAM met the enemy immediately after leaving the ferry, and a lively skirmishing at once commenced. The rebels were strongly posted in the woods commanding the road. Skirmishers were thrown out, and the rebels were found to be in considerable force, and in a position to delay the advance of a small party. They were, however, pressed back slowly by our skirmishers. Meanwhile the main column reached the fording, and the head of it (the Fifth Iowa in advance) commenced crossing. On emerging from between two islands, and having yet a width of three hundred yards to cross, it was met by a heavy fire from the rebels strongly posted behind rocks and trees on the bank. To attempt to force a passage would have been to incur a heavy loss, and the advance withdrew behind an island, under cover of which they replied vigorously to the rebels' fire. Lieut.-Col. PATRICK also placed the Fourth Tennessee on a larger island below and in the rear of the first named, and the men of that regiment and of the Fifth Iowa were deployed as sharpshooters, and from behind trees exchanged shots with the rebels, who were similarly posted on the bank. Two companies were sent to look for a ford reported to be two miles down the river, but failed to find it. A detachment of one hundred men was sent across the ferry to reinforce Major GRAHAM, to enable him to drive the rebels from his front and attack in the rear those posted at the ford. Col. JONES, of the Eighth Indiana, was afterwards sent with the rest of the regiment for the same purpose, but the work was finally accomplished by Maj. GRAHAM before his arrival. While the main column was thus delayed at the river, a fordable place was found about a mile below, and Gen. ROUSSEAU was about throwing a detachment across, when the rebels suddenly disappeared from the flank, Maj. GRAHAM having succeeded in driving them from his front and the ford, killing some fifteen of them, (two of whom were officers, one of them being Gen. CLANTON's Assistant Adjutant-General,) wounding about forty, and capturing several prisoners, among whom were Lieut.-Col. LARY and Maj. MCWHORTER, of the Sixth Alabama Cavalry. The force opposed to us proved to be part of the Sixth and Eighth Alabama Cavalry, with militia and such other troops as could be hastily got together, and was commanded by Brig.-Gen. CLANTON. But one man was injured on the Federal side, and he was wounded by a comrade, who mistook him for a rebel.

COLUMN CROSSES.

The ford being clear the column commenced crossing. The passage of the river was a beautiful sight. The long array of horsemen winding between the green islands, and taking a serpentine course across the ford—their arms flashing back the rays of the burning sun, and guidons gaily fluttering along the column, formed a bright picture, recalling the days of romance, and contrasting strongly with the stern hardships and vivid realities of the every-day life on the duty march.

This ford is one crossed by Gen. JACKSON during his campaign against the Creek Indians.

Without further delay, the march was resumed. The day was very hot and intolerably dusty. A few miles from the river we reached an iron furnace, which was being operated for the rebel authorities. It was thoroughly destroyed by Gen. ROUSSEAU's orders. After a march of fifteen miles, a halt was made for about two hours to feed and rest. The heat of the day was very trying, particularly upon the artillery horses; and finding that to retain both guns would impede the march and prevent that rapidity of movement which was essential to the success of the expedition, Gen. ROUSSEAU promptly decided to destroy one and attach the extra horses to the other, so that it could be moved along at the same gait the cavalry marched. It was speedily dismounted, the trunions broken off and the carriage destroyed. The night was cool and pleasant, and the moon shone brightly. The march was continued until midnight, when the command halted at Estehawba, 25 miles from the Coosa. The country traversed was more fertile and better improved than any reached previously.

July 15.—At daylight the men were again in their saddles and on the road. Passing many large farms, with good fields of corn, wheat and oats we reached Talladega (16 miles) about 10 o'clock. Here we struck a railroad extending from Selma in a northeast direction, originally intended to connect with Rome, Georgia, but only completed to Blue Mountain, a few miles north of Talladega. The road has no special importance in reference to present military operations. A small rebel force left Talladega a few hours before our approach, and moved down the railroad to the bridge over the Coosa River, our coming having been heard of, and the destruction of that bridge being supposed by them to be one of the objects of the expedition. They were unable, however, to remove their commissary stores and other supplies, which fell into our hands. About 100,000 rations of sugar and salt, and 20,000 rations of flour and bacon, and a number of boxes of tobacco were taken—the command were supplied with what they needed and the rest destroyed. The railroad depot was burned, with the contents, consisting of leather, nitre, grain sacks, 100 sacks of flour, 300 bushels of wheat, 500 bbls of salt, four platform scales, a lot of shoes, cotton and other articles. Two freight cars on the track were also burned.

In the hospital were 143 sick and wounded soldiers, who were paroled.

GUN FACTORY DESTROYED.

A gun factory in town, which has done a large amount of work for the rebel army, principally in the way of repairing, was effectually destroyed by breaking the machinery. The building itself could not be burned without destroying a part of the town, which Gen. ROUSSEAU would not permit to be done. Another larger establishment of the same kind, outside of the town, was destroyed by the rebels themselves before leaving. Several cases of muskets were found stored in a stable, and were destroyed.

ENEMY DECEIVED.

After resting a few hours in the heat of the day, the command again moved on at 4 o'clock in the evening. The direction was nearly south, and gave the rebels the impression that the Coosa bridge was the point aimed at. From Montgomery and Selma papers, afterward obtained, it was learned that they were convinced that such was the object, and had disposed their forces accordingly, which, no doubt, saved the command considerable annoyance, as our rout was left clear. We were moving in the general direction of Montgomery, and the news caused great consternation in that rebel capital. Marching until midnight, the command passed the little village of Syllacauga, and halted twenty-five miles from Talladega, unannoyed by the rebels, who were, no doubt, busily at work fortifying themselves at the bridge, which we had left perhaps twenty miles to our right and rear. Having had but two or three hours' sleep the previous night, and a wearisome march through the day, the men were nearly overcome with fatigue and drowsiness, and as soon as the halt was made dropped themselves on the ground to seek repose.

July 16.—An early start and a march of fifteen miles brought the command to Bradford, where a cotton factory was in operation. Here a halt was made and several hours' rest taken.

BURNING UP A CRIMINAL.

A case of barbarous punishment occurred recently in the vicinity of Saccapatoy, a village a mile or two from Bradford, which would be incredible were it not supported by the testimony of eye-witnesses, and had not Slavery and secession together turned men into fiends. A negro, charged with having killed his master, was arrested by the citizens of the neighborhood, tied to a tree, and *burned to death*. His torture was, no doubt, to some extent, mitigated by the very means used to make it severe. Dry pitch-pine was piled up closely around him, which burned so rapidly, and poured out such a dense smoke, that he was almost instantly suffocated. A witness stated that he never screamed or groaned, but seemed to suffocate at once.

SUPPLIES CAPTURED.

At Youngville, a quantity of rebel grain and bacon was obtained. In every county there are several depots for receiving the "tax in kind" imposed by the Confederate Government, being one-tenth of all the productions of the soil. These are gathered in by agents, and sent off wherever ordered for the supply of the army. At these points the expedition found supplies ready for their use.

ANOTHER RIVER CROSSED.

The Tallapoosa River was yet to be crossed before reaching the destination of the expedition. It is fordable in but few places, and the fords are rather difficult for artillery. It was important, therefore, to obtain possession of a ferry. Information was obtained of an old ford near Stowe's ferry, and Gen. ROUSSEAU decided upon crossing at that point. The night march from Talladega, and the pressing forward during the day, had prevented news of our approach getting much ahead of us, and on arriving at the ferry in the night, it was found to be all right, a rope stretching across the river and the ferry-boat in working order. The artillery and pack train were crossed over the ferry, and the rest of the command forded the river half a mile above. The fording was difficult, and the passage was not accomplished until 2 o'clock in the morning, but all got over safely. The day's march was about thirty-five miles.

July 17.—The expedition was now within one day's march (about thirty miles) of the Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad—a road of the utmost importance to the rebel army, being the one over which the greater portion of their supplies were drawn, and forming the line of communication with the Southwest. Gen. ROUSSEAU determined to push rapidly forward to reach it before night. Just as the command was about starting, the vedettes fired upon a small party approaching them, and succeeded in capturing two and killing one. The one killed was a Capt. MASON, in command of a scouting party from Dadeville on the way to destroy the ferry to prevent our crossing, rumors of our approach having reached them, but with no definiteness. They were a little too late to accomplish their object. No other party of rebels was met during the day. Passing through Dadeville, the march was continued toward the railroad at Loachepoka station.

RAILROAD REACHED.

About sundown the command reached Loachepoka, and was in possession of the railroad. No force was there, and all was quiet. We had penetrated into the rear of the rebel army, and were now on their most important line of communication. Loachepoka Station is forty-eight miles from Montgomery.

ROAD DESTROYED.

Working parties were at once detailed, and the work of destruction commenced. The character of the superstructure of the road was peculiarly favorable for the purpose. The ties were of pine, and the track was laid of light iron, spiked to pine timbers, set into every fourth tie. These longitudinal stringers were readily raised from their position by means of fence rails used as levers. Twenty or thirty men would raise one hundred feet at a time, on one side, and place the timber and rail on top of the rail on the other side. Fence-rails and other combustible material were then piled on it, and fire started. The result of the operation was the destruction of the timbers, the complete warping of the iron rails from expansion by the intense heat, and the burning of the ties where the track rested upon them, so as to make them utterly unserviceable. On no other road, perhaps, could so thorough a destruction be effected by such simple means. The pine was of a pitchy character, and burned so readily that the ties were completely destroyed, without raising them from the road-bed, and the iron was thoroughly drawn out of shape by the heat. The track was not merely torn up, but it was destroyed—ties, iron and other material being rendered unfit to use again.

SUPPLIES CAPTURED.

The railroad buildings at Loachepoka contained a large quantity of oats, corn and flour, from which the command was supplied. Fifteen saddle-trees, two thousand pairs of harness, and several hundred muskets were also captured and destroyed.

A GRAND SPECTACLE.

During the night, the railroad depot, a wooden building, took fire from the burning railroad, and for a time there was danger of the destruction of the hotel and several fine buildings. The flames spread in a direction where a part of the horses were picketed to fences and trees, and a stampede was feared. It was a wild and exciting scene. The long line of fires up and down the track were sending up volumes of dense smoke, and lighting up the heavens with a lurid glare, whilst the flames from the burning buildings shot far upward and reached out as if eager for further destruction. The neighing and rearing of the frightened horses and hurrying to and fro of the men to move them and their equipments away from the fire, added to the excitement of the scene. The buildings burned down rapidly, and the danger of the fire spreading was soon over. Gen. ROUSSEAU, by his personal exertions, assisted in saving the residence of a widow lady, who was astonished at finding assistance rendered from those she had been led to consider only as vandals. Men were detailed to protect the building with wet blankets until the danger was over.

July 18.—Details working in the night destroyed several miles of the road. In the morning the command was divided into four detachments to continue the work. Col. HAMILTON, of the Ninth Ohio, with his regiment and a part of the Fourth Tennessee, moved toward Atlanta, destroying the track as he went. At Auburn, six miles from Loachepoka, his advance was attacked by the rebels, but after some skirmishing he drove them off and continued the work. He destroyed a quantity of lumber, and a large amount of quartermasters' and commissary stores at Auburn. A mile or two above that place, a locomotive was met coming down from Opelika. The engineer, on seeing the Yankees, endeavored to back out, but the engine ran off the track. The engineer and two other men were captured, and the locomotive destroyed.

FURTHER DESTRUCTION.

Major BAIRD, with four companies of the Fifth Iowa and four of the Fourth Tennessee, was ordered to march to Chehaw Station, twelve miles toward Montgomery, to destroy a trestle bridge and the station buildings, and work back, destroying the road. Col. WATTS, of the Second Kentucky, moved down the railroad from Loachepoka, in the same direction, and Col. JONES, with the Eighth Indiana, started for Notasulga, a station between Loachepoka and Chehaw. The road was destroyed to Notasulga and several miles beyond. About sixty tents, with poles and pins complete, were here destroyed, and a further quantity of commissary stores. A water tank and the railroad buildings were also burned. Two miles beyond Notasulga was a camp for conscripts and convalescents, with barracks for two or three thousand men. Those who were able to do so had made their escape, leaving about one hundred sick in the hospital. The hospital buildings and tents connected with them were spared, and the remainder of the camp destroyed.

A SEVERE FIGHT.

The detachment under command of Maj. BAIRD met a rebel force just upon arriving in sight of Chehaw Station. The trains were on the track which brought them up from Montgomery. Maj. BAIRD deployed his force on both sides of the railroad, and was met by the enemy in much larger force than his own. A brisk fight ensued, but the enemy proved too strong, and our men fell back with a loss of one killed and several wounded. Six companies of the Eighth Indiana were brought up, and an advance again made. Major BAIRD, with two companies of the Fifth Iowa, moving on the left of the road supported by two companies of the Eighth Indiana, and Col. JONES with four companies of the Eighth on the right side. The rebels were met in Maj. BAIRD's front and an obstinate fight ensued, but they were pressed back until they finally gained a position in a small ravine running down from the railroad, from which they poured a heavy fire upon our men, who could not advance upon them from the front without heavy loss. Both sides held their positions for some time, until two companies of the Eighth Indiana were sent across from the right side of the railroad, turned the rebels' left and got into their rear, pouring in a murderous fire with their Spencer rifles, while the Fifth Iowa assaulted them in front. The rebels were routed from their position and fled, leaving over forty dead and a large number of wounded on the field. The Fifth Iowa lost one killed and four wounded. Finding that the rebels were in considerable force, and were prepared to make an obstinate defence, and that to drive them completely from the road would require a withdrawal of a portion of the forces engaged in destroying the track, Gen. ROUSSEAU ordered that portion of the command back, the track having in the meantime been destroyed several miles below Notasulga. Returning through Loachepoka, Col. HAMILTON's command was overtaken between Auburn and Opelika, and the whole division bivouacked for the night.

July 19.—In the morning Col. HARRISON, with a part of the Eighth Indiana and the Second Kentucky, continued the work of destruction toward Opelika, and the rest of the command marched by a road leading to the right of the railroad, and reached the Columbus Railroad, a mile or two east of Opelika. This road forms part of a line connecting Macon with the Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad at Opelika. The Ninth Ohio commenced operations on this track, and destroyed it as far as the junction, where they connected with Col. HARRISON, who had moved up the other road.

SUPPLIES CAPTURED.

A detachment under direction of Lieut.-Col. PATRICK, destroyed the depot buildings, turn-table, cars, switches, &c., at the junction, and several miles of track toward Atlanta. There were six cars on the track filled with leather, nails and other supplies, for the rebel army. Thirty boxes of tobacco were also seized and issued to the men. About 75,000 rations of sugar, and 30,000 of flour and bacon were obtained, and after supplying the command, the remainder was destroyed.

WHAT THE EXPEDITION ACCOMPLISHED.

The work for which the expedition was sent out was now thoroughly accomplished. It had marched over three hundred miles in nine days—penetrated one hundred and nine miles in the rear of JOHNSTON's army—destroyed thirty miles of railroad track, with its depot buildings, water tanks, switches, turn-tables, &c., one locomotive, a number of cars, and large quantities of supplies and material. As a rebel prisoner aptly remarked, it made "a big hole in JOHNSTON's haversack." The rapidity and boldness of the movement struck terror into the heart of rebeldom, and caused such bewilderment, that no serious opposition was made to the progress of the expedition.

THE RETURN MARCH.

In the afternoon the work of destruction ceased and the command took up the line of march to return. Following the railroad for some distance toward West Point, it diverged to the left, moving northwardly to Lafayette, twelve miles from Opelika. Here rumors came in thick and fast of a large force of rebel cavalry approaching from the north, having crossed the Chattahoochee at Franklin to intercept our retreat. At West Point, twelve miles to the right and rear, the rebels were gathering all the forces they could muster, and for a time the prospect of a successful retreat looked rather gloomy. Gen. ROUSSEAU, however, after carefully sifting the rumors, determined to move on in the direction he had started, and fight the way through, if necessary. The march was continued until midnight, and a halt made twelve miles from Lafayette, without hearing anything of the enemy.

July 20.—Reveille was sounded at 3 o'clock, and the march resumed. Misled by a mistake of a guide, a road leading toward West Point was taken, but the error was discovered before much distance was lost, and a road found leading toward Rocky Mills on the route selected. A march of 35 miles was made, and about 9 o'clock the command went into bivouack for the night. The route during the day was nearly parallel with the Chattahoochee, and with the railroad from West Point to Atlanta, and from 10 to 20 miles distant from it. There are many roads running from the railroad and river across to that on which we were moving, and it was expected that the rebels would move across on one or more of these to intercept our retreat or harass our rear; but one after another of these intersecting roads was passed, and still no rebel force made its appearance.

July 21.—The command marched thirty-six miles, passing through Carrollton and Villa Rica, and bivouacked three miles from the latter place. The advance met a party of about twenty rebels and captured three of them, who represented themselves as scouts detailed by order of Gen. JOHNSTON, and then on service for Gen. JACKSON, commanding a rebel force. They were taken by surprise at our approach, having no intimation of our coming. We learned that a small cavalry force from Gen. SHERMAN's army had been at Carrollton a few days ago, and had returned toward Marietta. Gen. STONEMAN's pickets were reported to be near Powder Springs, sixteen miles in advance of us.

REACH FEDERAL LINES.

July 22.—The expedition reached Powder Springs about 11 o'clock, and found a Federal cavalry picket a mile beyond. They had heard of our approach from scouts, but supposed us to be rebels. Our true character, however, was discovered before we reached them. A general feeling of relief pervaded the command at being again within our own lines, after thirteen days of hard marching in the enemy's country, and the successful result of the expedition and its safe return was a cause of much satisfaction and congratulation.

THE WHITES.

Many of the citizens fled in terror at the approach of the command, stripping their houses of furniture and everything they could transport with them. The enormous lies so assiduously circulated by rebel papers and rebel officers as to the barbarous conduct of the Federal troops, even to the murdering of women and children, were really believed by some of the more credulous, and their fright was extreme. Those who remained even felt that they were incurring great risk, and were astonished to find that the dreaded Yankees were so different from what their imaginations had pictured them. Gen. ROUSSEAU's orders were stringent against depredations on private property. The following is an extract from an order issued at Ashville, and printed and distributed to the command:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
IN THE FIELD, July 13, 1864.

* * * There shall be no straggling under any pretext. Private houses will not be entered by soldiers on any pretext whatever, being a prolific cause of straggling. Such entries are generally made by those who maraud and rob. Such acts are denounced as unworthy a soldier, and will be summarily punished.

The Major-General Commanding tenders his thanks to the command generally, for their good conduct and soldierly bearing, and hopes that such deportment will continue.

By order of Major-Gen. ROUSSEAU.
THOS. C. WILLIAMS, A. A. A. G.

Owing to the hasty formation of the command, and the nature of the service, discipline could not be as strictly enforced as under other circumstances, but every effort was made to protect private property, except such as was necessary for the expedition; and it was acknowledged by a number of citizens, at different places, that the people suffered less from the Yankees than from the rebel soldiers. The prisoners taken were also surprised at being treated like men, and were unanimous in grateful expressions. It was impossible to take prisoners along during the trip, and consequently all were paroled except those captured on the last two or three days before reaching our lines.

Gen. ROUSSEAU has demonstrated by this expedition that bold movements into the enemy's lines can be made, and important results achieved against the enemy, without the necessity of violating the usages of civilized warfare. His course entitles him to the nation's gratitude, while it will win for him the respect even of the rebels, at the same time that they are inspired with terror at the boldness and success of his movements.

It may be proper to add that a raid of the same general character as that made had been long since suggested by Gen. ROUSSEAU, though not precisely to the points to which this one was made. Gen. SHERMAN's orders were fully carried out, and he has expressed the highest satisfaction at the result, the work accomplished having been fully up to his anticipations, while the good condition in which the command was brought, and with so slight loss, exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

THE STAFF

of Gen. ROUSSEAU during the expedition was composed as follows:

Capt. THOMAS C. WILLIAMS, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.
Capt. E. M. RUGAN, Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry, Topographical Engineer.
Capt. THOMAS A. ELKIN, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, A. D. C.
Capt. S. E. MCCONNELL, Seventy-first Ohio Infantry, A. A. J. G.
Surgeon S. D. WATERMAN, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, Medical Director.
Capt. ALFRED MATTHIAS, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, Provost-Marshal.
Lieut. JOHN FREY, Ninth Ohio, Quartermaster.
Lieut. C. A. B. LANGDON, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, A. D. C.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$40,000	Amer. Gold...	256¾	100	Chic. & N. W.....	56⅝
15,000	do...........	257	100	do...........	56⅞
60,000	do.........b3	256	100	do.........b10	57
100	N. Y. Central.....	130½	100	Cumb. Coal Co..b7	61⅝
300	Erie Railway.....	112⅛	100	do..........b5	61¼
100	Ill. Cen. R.......s3	128⅞	100	Mar. Min. Co...b5	47
300	Cleve. & Pitts.....	112⅝			

[Advertisement.]

FOR $1.—The January, February, March, April, May, June, July and August Numbers of the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* will be sent by first post. To secure the PICTORIAL DOUBLE NUMBERS, with PHYSIOGNOMY, ETHNOLOGY, PHISIOLOGY and PYSCHOLOGY, send at once to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND, of Washington, late Chaplain to Congress and Pastor elect to the American Chapel, Paris, will preach in the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. BURCHARD's, on Thursday, (Fast Day,) at 11 o'clock A. M. His friends and the public are invited to attend.

[Advertisement.]

The high prices now ruling induce many families to omit from their tables many articles of luxury; but they cannot spare KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, which is sold by all grocers at 28 cents per pound. General depot, No. 154 Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 58 | Sun sets..... 7 14 | Moon sets... 7 28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 15 | Gov. Island.. 9 04 | Hell Gate.. 10 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 1.

Cleared.

Steamship Manuel Morillo, (Colombian,) Morillo, Santa Martha, McLean & Co.

Steamers Fanny, Fenton, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore; Empire, Dobbins, Alexandria, J. Hand.

Ships Endymion, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Alta Mecklenburg, (Meckl.,) Korff, Cadiz, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Shakspeare, (Brem.,) Fechter, Naples, Chas. Luling & Co.; Melrose, Cousin, Havre, France, J. O. Baker & Co.; North America, Cutting, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Yorkshire, (Br.,) Theobald, Cork, Benner & Brown; San Giovanni Batiker, (Ital.,) Bristol, Holmboe & Balchen; Charles Edwin, Hooper, Cow Bay, Miller & Houghton; Laura Russ, Brown, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Anita, (Venez.,) Herrera, Ciudad Bolivar, Harbeck & Halsey; Jacoba, (Hol.,) Schaap, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Tweed, (Br.,) McDougall, Cork, J. F. Whitney; Pride of the Sea, Humphrey, Genoa, Fabbri & Chancey; Istock M., (Aust.,) Pascuvich, Penarth Roads, W. F. Schmidt's Sons.

Brigs Salinus, (Br.,) Michner, Maranham, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Isabella, (Br.,) Hanfield, Para, H. K. Corning, Son & Co.; Christiana Maria, (Hol.,) de Veer, Antwerp, Wm. Salem & Co.; T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Webb, Hamilton, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.

Schooners Milton Badger, Denton, Fortress Monroe, I. B. Gager; T. R. Hammond, O'Brien, Eastport, J. Boynton's Sons; Anna S. Brown, Wilbur, Washington, L. Kenny; Amy Wooster, Trott, Naguabo, J. Boynton's Son; Caspar Lawson, Snow, New-Haven; Swan, (Br.,) Taylor, St. Johns, N. F., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Cahawba, Johnson, Fortress Monroe Aug. 11 A. M., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Passed a steamer bound up to Alexandria, with horses; also saw steamship Atlantic ashore on Kettle Bottom.

U. S. steam transport Gen. Lyons, Mix, New-Orleans July 16, via Washington, D. C., 50 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Tillie, Bourne, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Louisa Moore, Winters, Fortress Monroe 33 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Washington 50 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Daniel Webster, Sherman, New-Orleans July 21, via Washington, D. C., 48 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Fairbanks, Mershon, Washington, D. C., 52 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to C. S. Hoagland.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Wm. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer City of Buffalo, James, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm Kirkpatrick & Co.

Ship John H. Ryerson, Patterson, Liverpool 56 ds., with mdse. and 30 passengers to Smith & Dunning. Had light winds and calms the entire passage. June 21, lat. 46 45, lon. 19 15, was boarded by a boat from Bremen ship Ottalen, from Rangoon for Queenstown for orders, 125 ds. out.

Ship Sea Serpent, Thorndike, Manila 106 ds., with hemp and sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope June 14; crossed the equator July 13.

Bark Golden Fleece, Rhodes, of and from Barbados, 27 ds., with molasses and sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. July 28, lat. 32 33, lon. 71 20, saw a side-wheel steamer, painted white, with white smoke stacks, strg. E., probably for Bermuda; was very deep a large deck-load of cotton; showed British colors.

Bark Reinhard, (Brem.,) Warnken, Bremen 40 ds., with mdse. and 240 passengers to C. F. Taxter.

Bark Onkel, (Brem.,) Homeyer, Remedios 12 ds., with sugar to Simon de Visser.

Bark Vizcayr, (Br.,) Richardson, Santa Cruz 20 ds., with sugar, sugar, molasses and palm-leaf to Edmiston Bros.

Brig Sarah Atlee, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Jenkins, Para July 14, with mdse. to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Sld. in co. with Br. brig Julia, for New-York.

Brig Anna D. Jordan, (of Nassau,) Partridge, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co. July 31, Alex. Keys, or Reys, of seaman, of Glasgow, died.

Brig Flying Eagle, (of Gibraltar,) Nickerson, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Windward, Partridge, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Ponvert, Allen, Nuevitas 15 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Resa Abbott, Wilkinson, Ponce, P. R., 13 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig Martha Jane, (Br.,) Corbett, Hillsboro 18 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Lena, Small, Beaufort, N. C., 7 ds., with wood to F. M. Bixby & Co.

Brig Plymouth, (of Barbados,) Pool, Rio Grande del Sur 47 ds., with hides, wool, etc., to master.

Brig Santiago, (Span.,) Urisen, Monte Christo 11 ds., in ballast to A. C. Rossire & Co.

Brig Queen of the South, Grosenich, Demarara 16 ds., with metal to Willet Rowe.

Brig Mira W. Holt, Dunbar, Trinidad 24 ds., with sugar and molasses to George S. Stephenson.

Schr. Hanover, (Br.,) Low, Kingston, Jam., July 7, with logwood, etc., to A. A. Cabre. July 26, at 5 P. M., saw a side-wheel steamer, painted white, with two white smoke stacks, burning hard coal, and steering for Cape Fear.

Schr. Enchantress, (Br.,) Conly, Para July 14, with mdse. to James Bishop & Co.

Schr. Duke of Newcastle, (Br.,) Finlay, St. John, N. B., 11 ds., with timber to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Anna Shepard, Bowditch, Boston 3 ds., with grain to Wade & Esty.

Schr. Eothan, Beaston, Charleston Bar 4 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Mountain Home, Bragg, Charleston Bar 16 ds. to Johnson & Higgins.

Schr. J. P. Johnson, Barker, Holmes' Bay 12 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Ocean Bird, (Br.,) Morrison, Londonderry, N. S., 16 ds., with stone and iron to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. George W. Snow, Haskell, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. D. G. Floyd, Rackett, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. Seaman, (Br.,) Downey, Joggins, N. S., 15 ds., with grindstones to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Sultana, Fletcher, Machias 10 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Alexandria, Guptil, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. J. D. T. Strickland, Dunbar, George's Banks 5 ds., with fish.

Schr. Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portland, Me., with molasses to — Turner.

Schr. Magnolia, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Nicola, Chisholm, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. White Sea, Lee, Newburyport, to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. J. H. Scammell, Thompson, St. John, N. B., 11 ds., with lumber to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Addie P. Stimpson, Cummings, St. Andrew's, N. B., with railroad sleepers.

Schr. D. B. Bayles, Van Brunt, Fortress Monroe 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Albert Thomas, Robinson, Virginia 3 ds., wood.
Schr. Lynchburgh, Van Clief, Virginia 3 ds., wood.
Schr. S. E. French, Newton, Virginia 3 ds., wood.
Schr. Hattie Baker, Wood, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal.
Schr. E. C. Dennison, Briggs, New-Bedford.
Schr. R. Fowler, Oliver, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.
Schr. Minerva, Crosby, Providence.
Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, with mdse.
Schr. Pawnee, Chapman, Newburgh, for Boston.
Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford.
Schr. Messenger, Miner, Hartford.
Schr. L. S. Barnes, Rogers, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. E. J. Scott, Bleecker, Providence.
Schr. Wm. Stevens, Nowell, Providence.
Schr. J. B. & F. L., Butler, Providence, for Port Ewen.
Schr. Wm. Gray, Buell, Portland, Conn., with stone.
Schr. James, ——, Providence.
Schr. Vendovi, Bray, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. John D. Griffin, Wool, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. Ellen Louisa, Snow, New-Haven.
Schr. Whistler, Frisby, Taunton, with nails.
Schr. Calista, Amesbury, Wareham, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Marietta, Hall, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Superior, Hatch, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. J. L. Hess, Hinnan, Providence.
Schr. S. H. Cady, Crowell, Stonington.
Schr. T. Holstrom, Parker, Nantucket, with fish.
Schr. A. Middleton, Ames, Providence.
Schr. Canova, Fullerton, Bridgeport.
Schr. Lady of the Ocean, Chamberlain, Boston.
Schr. Chief, Horton, Stonington, for Port Ewen.
Schr. Kate Stanton, Dayton, Dighton.
Schr. Detroit, Titus, Stonington.
Schr. Henry Gibbs, Snow, New Bedford.
Schr. Maria L. Hall, Northam, Portland.
Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Charles, Laurens, Taunton.
Schr. A. B. Terry, Overton, Providence.
Schr. Jane Maria, Bushnell, Norwich.
Schr. Empire, Crosby, Providence, for Albany.
Schr. George Washington, Pendleton, Providence.
Schr. Neptune, Billings, Providence.
Schr. Albion, Burtis, Stonington.
Schr. M. M. Brainerd, Clark, Portland.
Schr. Lady Adams, Edwards, Bristol.
Schr. Prince Alfred, Newell, New-Bedford.
Schr. Hurd, Snow, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. D. H. Baldwin, Nolton, Rockland, with stone.
Schr. M. Hand, Brooks, Bridgeport.
Schr. Ann, Crabtree, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Susan & Mary, Hall, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Pierce, Jones, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber.
Schr. Ramon, Pitcher, Boston.
Schr. Maria Louisa, Snow, Providence.
Schr. Wm. A. Dubosq, Crowell, Cape Cod.
Schr. Sallie Smith, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. Ann Flower, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Honest Abe, Conroy, Boston.
Schr. Antelope, Morton, Providence.
Schr. E. J. Munsell, Kelly, Hingham.
Schr. Challenge, Benton, New-London.
Schr. Modelle, Young, Wellfleet.
Schr. Elisha Brooks, Ellis, Fall River.
Schr. Zoe, Spelman, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Pauline, Hulse, New-Haven.
Schr. Albion, Stockton, Dennis.
Schr. D. Holmes, Holmes, Providence.
Schr. Triton, Freeman, Dighton.
Schr. Allen H. Brown, Smith, Providence.
BELOW—One ship and one bark, unknown.
WIND—Sunset, S. E.

Sailed.

Aug. 1—Ships Zingari, Ferdinand, Gen. Berry and Talisman.
Bark Sharpsburgh.
Brigs Goffredo, Virginia.
Schooners Mary & Susan, Corine, M. E. Banks, W. O. Gerrish, Urbenie.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Acaste, from Algoa Bay, is consigned to Clason & Co.

COLLISION.—The Brazilian brig Olivia, Capt. Marinuo, for Port Natal, while beating down the North River, came in contact with schooner Mary S. Tibbets, also outward bound, which resulted in the brig losing her foremast by the deck, maintopmast, &c. The schr. lost her bowsprit and head-gear and both anchors.

Spoken, &c.

Helena—Bremen ship, from Bremen for New-York, July 29, lat. 40 46, lon. 67 28.

Irene—schr., from Cardenas for Newport, July 1, off Barnegat.

Lidnan—fishing schr., with 17 bbls. fish, July 17, lat. 44 32, lon. 50 11.

Minerva Smith—whale ship, of New-Bedford, cruising, July 6, lat. 45, lon. 31 30.

Wm. H. Prescott—ship, 129 ds. from Callao for Antwerp, June 28, lat. 44 41, lon. 23 10.

Wanderer—Hanov. brig, 28 ds. from Antwerp for Boston, June 30, lat. 47, lon. 30.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Aug. 1—Arr. steamer Saxon, Philadelphia; brig Lizabel, Georgetown; schrs. Mindoro, Miragoane; Plow Boy, Toledo; Mystery, New-York; Empire, do. 2d, schrs. Gertrude, Hanna D., and W. Baldwin, from New-York.

Also arr. ship Washington, New-Orleans; barks M. B. Stetson, Cienfuegos; Transet, Pictou; brigs America, Halifax; Forest State, Georgetown.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2—Arr. schr. Ella Virginia, Johnson, from New-York.

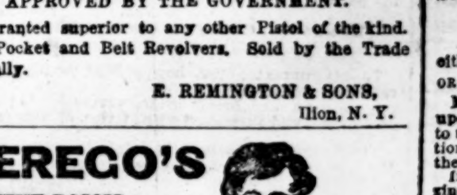
Foreign Ports.

At Rio Grande del Sur, June 17, Hamb brig Dorothea, for New-York in 4 ds; Br. schr. L. B. Usher sailed for New-York 2 ds. previously.

At Para, July 14, brig Onda, for New-York, to sail next day.

At Kingston, Jam., July 17, brig Tobacco, for New-York in 3 ds.

REMINGTON'S



ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVER.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other Pistol of the kind. Also Pocket and Belt Revolvers. Sold by the Trade generally.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

PEREGO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRT.

Perfect Fitting AND MORE DURABLE Than any Other. READY MADE OR TO ORDER.

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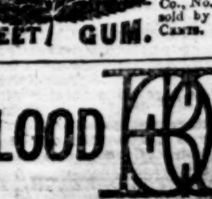
NO. 175 BROADWAY—NO. 85 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.



THE SAFEST and most certain remedy for Diarrhea is Dr. Peck's Extract of Sweet Gum prepared from the bark of the Sweet Gum Tree. It is highly concentrated, but is perfectly safe for children of all ages. A few bottles should be put in every package sent to soldiers.

Prepared by the Union Medicine Co., No. 19 Gold St., New York, and sold by all druggists. PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

BLOOD BLOOD

STERLING'S BLOOD PURIFIER
STERLING'S BLOOD PURIFIER
STERLING'S BLOOD PURIFIER

will cure all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Eruptions on the Face, Humors, Scrofulas, Salt Rheum, &c., &c.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Sold by Druggists. Office No. [illegible] Broadway, N. Y.

CONSTITUTION
LIFE SYRUP,
COMPOSED OF
IODIDE POTASSIUM,
with the Compound Concentrated Fluid Extract of
VALUABLE MEDICINAL
ROOTS AND HERBS,
PREPARED BY WM. H. GREGG, M. D.,
Graduate College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., formerly Assistant Physician Blackwell's Island Hospitals, late Medical Inspector New-York State Volunteer Depots, under Gov. Edwin D. Morgan.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP
HAS PRODUCED
A REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE!

What may seem almost incredible, is, that many diseases hitherto considered hopelessly incurable, are frequently cured in a few days or weeks, and we cheerfully invite the investigations of the liberal-minded and scientific to cures which have no parallel at the present day.

Our medicine is peculiar; by it the seat of any disease is directly reached, and the equilibrium restored.

Those who have suffered long from painful and obstinate diseases.

Those who have vainly sought relief from advertised medicines,

Those who cannot be cured by other physicians—

ARE INVITED TO USE CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

During the past five years we have contended with obstacles and overcome opposition as herculean as were ever encountered by any reformers.

RAPIDITY OF CURE.

Some say, "Your cures are too quick," while others doubt their permanence, and think that diseases can only be cured by the "slow recuperative process of Nature."

This is our reply:

In health, the body, like a well-balanced scale, is in a state of equilibrium. But when from any cause down goes one side of the scale, we have the effects of disease. What is requisite is, to restore the normal balance of the scale.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP,

a positive and specific remedy for all diseases originally from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, and for all (hereditary) DISEASES transmitted from PARENT TO CHILD.

PARALYSIS.

HEMIPLEGIA. PARESIS. PARAPLEGIA, PARALYSIS AGITANS.

It is so universally admitted that Constitution Life Syrup is the only effective means of restoration in the various forms of Paralysis, that we need not reiterate that it is emphatically the Great Life-giving Power.

DYSPEPSIA.

INDIGESTION. LIVER COMPLAINT. CONSTIPATION.
WEIGHT AT STOMACH. BILIOUSNESS. WANT OF APPETITE.
FLATULENCE. BAD BREATH.

SCROFULA.

STRUMA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, ULCERATION,
KING'S EVIL, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM.

This taint (HEREDITARY and ACQUIRED), filling life with untold misery, is by all usual medical remedies incurable.

RHEUMATISM.

[ARTHRITIS.] NEURALGIA. TIC DOULOUREUX.
LUMBAGO. SCIATICA. GOUT.

If there is any disease in which the Constitution Life Syrup is a sovereign, it is in Rheumatism and its kindred affections. The most intense pains are almost instantly alleviated—enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious, of 20 or 30 years' standing, have been cured by us.

NERVOUSNESS.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, SHATTERED NERVES,
LOSS OF POWER. CONFUSION OF THOUGHTS.
ST. VITUS' DANCE. EPILEPSY.

Thousands who have suffered for years will bless the day on which they read these lines. Particularly to weak, suffering woman will this medicine prove an inestimable blessing—directing their footsteps to a Hope which fulfills more than it promises.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

SALIVATION. ROTTING OF BONES.
BAD COMPLEXION. ACHES IN BONES.
FEELING OF WEARINESS. DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system entirely from all the evil effects of MERCURY, removing the Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints and Rheumatic Pains which the use of Calomel is sure to produce. It hardens Spongy Gums and secures the Teeth as firmly as ever.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

eradicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, like

ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,

and all other difficulties of this kind, which so much disfigure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP
CURES ALL SWELLING OF THE GLANDS,

either of the Face, Neck, or Female Breast, and should be taken as soon as the swelling is detected, thus preventing their breaking, and producing troublesome Discharging Sores, which disfigure so many of the younger portion of the community, from six to twenty years of age. Young children are very subject to Discharges from the Ears, which depends upon a Scrofulous constitution. These cases soon recover by taking a few doses of the Life Syrup.

All scrofulous persons suffering from general Debility, Emaciation, Dyspepsia and Dropsy of the limbs, abdomen, and in the female, Dropsy of the ovaries and womb, generally accompanied with Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, are permanently cured by Constitution Life Syrup. The disease known as Goitre or Swelled Neck, the Life Syrup will remove entirely. The remedy should be taken for some time, as the disease is exceedingly chronic and stubborn, and will not be removed without extra effort.

Tumors of the Ovaries, Tumors of the Breast, and swelling of other glands of the body, will be completely reduced without resorting to the knife, or operations of any kind.

Epileptic Fits, Sympathetic or Organic Diseases of the Heart, as palpitation, Disease of the Valves, producing a grating or filing sound, Dropsy of the Heart Case and all the affections of this important organ, (persons suffering from any acute pain in this region of the heart) will be greatly relieved by Constitution Life Syrup.

BROKEN-DOWN AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, SUFFERING FROM INDISPOSITION TO EXERTION, PAIN IN THE BACK, LOSS OF MEMORY, FOREBODINGS, HORROR OF CALAMITY, FEAR OF DISEASE, DIMNESS OF VISION, DRY, HOT SKIN AND EXTREMITIES, WANT OF SLEEP, RESTLESSNESS, PALE, HAGGARD COUNTENANCE, AND LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM, all require the aid of the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

FOR ALL FORMS OF
ULCERATIVE DISEASES,

either of the NOSE, THROAT, TONGUE, SPINE, FOREHEAD or SCALP, no remedy has ever proved its equal.

MOTH PATCHES upon the female face, depending upon a diseased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of Constitution Life Syrup will correct the secretion, and remove the deposit, which is directly under the skin.

In Diseases of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizziness, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of that organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleasant symptoms, will be relieved by the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

☞ AS A GENERAL BLOOD-PURIFYING AGENT, THE LIFE SYRUP STANDS UNRIVALED BY ANY PREPARATION IN THE WORLD.

Diseases of the Spine, as usually developed in the young, Hip Disease, Neuralgia, and all nervous diseases, and ladies who are suffering from diseases for which they are at a loss to know what to do, we would advise the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP. It will restore their pallid countenance, strengthen their weak back and side, give them new energy, new life and happiness.

THE RICH AND POOR

are liable to the same diseases. Nature and science has made the Constitution Life Syrup for the benefit of all.

PURE BLOOD

produces healthy men and women; and if the constitution is neglected in youth, disease and early death is the result. Do not delay when the means are so near at hand, and within the reach of all.

TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine ever discovered for purifying the system, and relieving the suffering attendant upon childbirth. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, and increases and enriches the food. Those who have used it think it indispensable. It is highly useful, both before and after confinement, as it prevents disease attendant upon childbirth.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

is the poor man's friend and the rich man's blessing.

Buy it, take it, and be cured.

IT IS UNIVERSAL IN ITS EFFECTS.

WM. H. GREGG, M. D.,
Sole Proprietor, New-York.
Laboratory, Brooklyn, L. I.

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Sent by express to all parts of the country.

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